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# ANCIENT SPANISH BALLADS

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# ANCIENT SPANISH BALLADS

*Historical and Romantic*

TRANSLATED, WITH NOTES, BY

*J. G. LOCKHART*



LONDON  
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS, LIMITED  
BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL  
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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE intention of this publication is to furnish the English reader with some notion of that old Spanish minstrelsy, which has been preserved in the different *Cancioneros* and *Romanceros* of the sixteenth century.

That great mass of popular poetry has never yet received in its own country the attention to which it is entitled. While hundreds of volumes have been written about authors who were, at the best, ingenious imitators of classical or Italian models, not one, of the least critical merit, has been bestowed upon those old and simpler poets who were contented with the native inspirations of Castilian pride. No Spanish Percy, or Ellis, or Ritson, has arisen to perform what no one but a Spaniard can entertain the smallest hope of achieving.

Mr. Bouterwek, in his excellent "History of Spanish Literature" (Book i., Sect. 1), complained

that no attempt had ever been made even to arrange the old Spanish ballads in anything like chronological order. An ingenious countryman of his own, Mr. Depping, has since, in some measure, supplied this defect. He has arranged the historical ballads according to the chronology of the persons and events which they celebrate—for even this obvious matter had not been attended to by the original Spanish collectors—but he has modestly and judiciously refrained from attempting the chronological arrangement of them as *compositions*; feeling, of course, that no person can ever acquire such a delicate knowledge of a language not his own, as might enable him to distinguish, with accuracy, between the different shades of antiquity—or even perhaps to draw, with certainty and precision, the broader line between that which is of genuine antiquity, and that which is mere modern imitation. By far the greater part of the following translations are from pieces which the reader will find in Mr. Depping's Collection, published at Leipsig in 1817.

It seems, therefore, in the present state of things, impossible to determine to what period the composition of the oldest Spanish ballads

now extant ought to be referred. The first *Cancionero*, that of Ferdinand de Castillo, was published so early as 1510. In it a considerable number both of the historical and of the romantic class of ballads are included; and as the title of the book itself bears "Obras de todos o de los mas principales *Trobadores de España, assi antiguos como modernos*," it is clear that at least a certain number of these pieces were considered as entitled to the appellation of "ancient" in the year 1510.

The *Cancionero de Romances*, published at Antwerp in 1555, and afterwards often reprinted under the name of *Romancero*, was the earliest collection that admitted nothing but ballads. The *Romancero Historiado* of Lucas Rodriguez, appeared at Alcala, in 1579;—the Collection of Lorenzo de Sepulveda, at Antwerp, in 1566. The ballads of the Cid were first published in a collected form in 1615, by Escobar.

But there are not wanting circumstances which would seem to establish, for many of the Spanish ballads, a claim to antiquity much higher than is to be inferred from any of these dates. In the oldest edition of the *Cancionero General*, for example, there are several pieces



which bear the name of *Don Juan Manuel*. If they were composed by the celebrated author of Count Lucanor (and it appears very unlikely that any person of less distinguished rank should have assumed that style without some addition or distinction), we must carry them back at least as far as the year 1362, when the Prince Don Juan Manuel died. But this is not all. The ballads bearing the name of that illustrious author are so far from appearing to be among the most ancient in the *Cancionero* that even a very slight examination must be sufficient to establish exactly the reverse. The regularity and completeness of their rhymes alone are, in fact, quite enough to satisfy any one who is acquainted with the usual style of the *redondillas*, that the ballads of Don Juan Manuel are among the most modern in the whole collection.\*

But, indeed, whatever may be the age of the

\* A single stanza of one of them will be enough :—

“Gritando va el caballero publicando su gran mal,  
Vestidas ropas de luto, aforradas en sayal;  
Por los montes sin camino con dolor y suspirar,  
Llorando a pie descalço, jurando de no tornar.”

Compare this with such a ballad as—

“No te espantes, caballero, ni tengas *tamasha* grima;  
Hija soy del buen Rey y de la Reyna de Castilla.”

ballads now extant, that the Spaniards *had* ballads of the same general character, and on the same subjects, at a very early period of their national history, is quite certain. In the General Chronicle of Spain, which was compiled in the thirteenth century, at the command of Alphonso the Wise, allusions are perpetually made to the popular songs of the minstrels, or *Joglares*. Now, it is evident that the phraseology of compositions handed down orally from one generation to another, must have undergone, in the course of time, a great many alterations ; yet, in point of fact, the language of by far the greater part of the Historical Ballads in the *Romancero*, does appear to carry the stamp of an antiquity quite as remote as that used by the compilers of the General Chronicle themselves. Nay, some of those very expressions from which Mr. Southey would seem to infer that the CHRONICLE OF THE CÍD is a more ancient composition than the GENERAL CHRONICLE OF SPAIN (which last was written before 1384), are quite of common occurrence in these same ballads, which Mr. Southey considers as of comparatively modern origin.\*

\* See the Introduction to Mr. Southey's "Chronicle of the Cid," p. v.

All this, however, is a controversy in which few English readers can be expected to take much interest. And, besides, even granting that the Spanish ballads were composed but a short time before the first *Cancioneros* were published, it would still be certain that they form by far the oldest, as well as largest, collection of popular poetry, properly so called, that is to be found in the literature of any European nation whatever. Had there been published at London, in the reign of our Henry VIII., a vast collection of English ballads about the wars of the Plantagenets, what illustration and annotation would not that collection have received long ere now !

How the old Spaniards should have come to be so much more wealthy in this sort of possession than any of their neighbours, it is not very easy to say. They had their taste for warlike song in common with all the other members of the great Gothic family, and they had a fine climate, affording, of course, more leisure for amusement than could have been enjoyed beneath the rougher sky of the north. The flexibility of their beautiful language, and the extreme simplicity of the versification adopted in their ballads,

must, no doubt, have lightened the labour, and may have consequently increased the number of their professional minstrels.

To tell some well-known story of love or heroism, in stanzas of four octosyllabic lines, the second and the fourth terminating in the same rhyme, or in what the musical accompaniment could make to have *some appearance of being the same*—this was all the art of the Spanish *coplero*, in its most perfect state, ever aspired to. But a line of seven or of six syllables was admitted whenever that suited the *maker* better than one of eight; the stanza itself varied from four to six lines, with equal ease; and, as for the matter of rhyme, it was quite sufficient that the two corresponding syllables contained the same *vowel*.\* In a language less

\* For example :—

“ Y arrastrando luengos lutos  
Entraron treynta *fidalgos*  
Escuderos de Ximena  
Hija del conde *Loçano*.”

Or—

“ A Don Alvaro de Luna  
Condestable de *Castilla*  
El rey Don Juan el Segundo  
Con mal semblante lo *mira*.”

But, indeed, even this might be dispensed with.

abundant in harmonious vocables, such laxity could scarcely have satisfied the ear. But the Spanish is, like the sister Italian, music in itself, though music of a bolder character.

I have spoken of the structure of the *redondillas*, as Spanish writers generally speak of it, when I have said that the stanzas consist of four lines. But a distinguished German antiquary, Mr. Grimm, who published, a few years ago, a little *sylva* of Spanish ballads, expresses his opinion that the stanza was composed in reality of two long lines, and that these had subsequently been cut into four, exactly as we know to have been the case in regard to our own old English ballad-stanza. Mr. Grimm, in his small but very elegant collection, prints the Spanish verses in what he thus supposes to have been their original shape ;\* and I have followed his example in the form of the stanza which I have for the most part used in my translations, as well as in quoting occasionally from the originals.

So far as I have been able, I have followed Mr. Depping in the classification of the specimens which follow.

\* "*Sylva de Viejos Romances*, publicada por Jacobo Grimm. Vienna, 1815."

The reader will find placed together at the beginning those ballads which treat of persons and events known in the authentic history of Spain. A few concerning the unfortunate Don Roderick, and the Moorish conquest of the eighth century, form the commencement ; and the series is carried down, though of course with wide gaps and intervals, yet so as to furnish something like a connected sketch of the gradual progress of the Christian arms, until the surrender of Granada, in the year 1492, and the consequent flight of the last Moorish sovereign from the Peninsula.

Throughout that very extensive body of historical ballads from which these specimens have been selected, there prevails an uniformly high tone of sentiment—such as might have been expected to distinguish the popular poetry of a nation, proud, haughty, free, and engaged in continual warfare against enemies of different faith and manners, but not less proud and not less warlike than themselves. Those petty disputes and dissensions which so long divided the Christian princes, and consequently favoured and maintained the power of the formidable enemy whom they all equally hated

—those struggles between prince and nobility, which were productive of similar effects after the crowns of Leon and Castile had been united—those domestic tragedies which so often stained the character and weakened the arms of the Spanish kings—in a word, all the principal features of the old Spanish history may be found, more or less distinctly shadowed forth, among the productions of these unflattering minstrels.

Of the language of Spain, as it existed under the reign of the Visigoth kings, we possess no monuments. The laws and the chronicles of the period were equally written in Latin—and although both, in all probability, must have been frequently rendered into more vulgar dialects, no traces of any such versions have survived the many storms and struggles of religious and political dissension, of which this interesting region has since been made the scene. To what precise extent, therefore, the language and literature of the Peninsula felt the influence of that great revolution which subjected the far larger part of her territory to the sway of a Mussulman sceptre—and how much or how little of what we at this hour admire or condemn in the poetry of Portugal,

Arragon, Castile, is really not of Spanish, but of Moorish origin—these are matters which have divided all the great writers of literary history, and which we, in truth, have little chance of ever seeing accurately decided. No one, however, who considers of what elements the Christian population of Spain was originally composed, and in what shapes the mind of nations, every way kindred to that population, was expressed during the Middle Ages, can have any doubt that great and remarkable influence *was* exerted over Spanish thought and feeling—and, therefore, over Spanish language and poetry—by the influx of those Oriental tribes that occupied, for seven long centuries, the fairest provinces of the Peninsula.

Spain, although of all the countries which owned the authority of the Caliphs she was the most remote from the seat of their empire, appears to have been the very first in point of cultivation ;—her governors having, for at least two centuries, emulated one another in affording every species of encouragement and protection to all those liberal arts and sciences which first flourished at Bagdad under the sway of Haroon



Al-Raschid, and his less celebrated, but, perhaps, still more enlightened son, Al-Mamoun. Beneath the wise and munificent patronage of these rulers, the cities of Spain, within three hundred years after the defeat of King Roderick, had been everywhere penetrated with a spirit of elegance, tastefulness, and philosophy, which afforded the strongest of all possible contrasts to the contemporary condition of the other kingdoms of Europe. At Cordova, Granada, Seville, and many now less considerable towns, colleges and libraries had been founded and endowed in the most splendid manner—where the most exact and the most elegant of sciences were cultivated together with equal zeal. Averroes translated and expounded Aristotle at Cordova ; Ben-Zaid and Aboul-Mander wrote histories of their nation at Valencia ;—Abdel-Malik set the first example of that most interesting and useful species of writing, by which Moreri and others have since rendered services so important to ourselves ; and even an Arabian Encyclopædia was compiled under the direction of Mohammed-Abu-Abdallah, at Granada. Ibn-el-Beithar went forth from Malaga to search through all the mountains and plains of Europe for everything

that might enable him to perfect his favourite sciences of botany and lithology, and his works still remain to excite the admiration of all who are in a condition to comprehend their value. The Jew of Tudela was the worthy successor of Galen and Hippocrates : while chemistry, and other branches of medical science, almost unknown to the ancients, received their first astonishing developments from Al-Rasi and Avicenna. Rhetoric and poetry were not less diligently studied ; and, in a word, it would be difficult to point out, in the whole history of the world, a time or a country where the activity of the human intellect was more extensively, or usefully, or gracefully exerted, than in Spain, while the Mussulman sceptre yet retained any portion of that vigour which it had originally received from the conduct and heroism of Tarifa.

Although the difference of religion prevented the Moors and their Spanish subjects from ever being completely melted into one people, yet it appears that nothing could, on the whole, be more mild than the conduct of the Moorish government towards the Christian population of the country, during this their splendid period of undisturbed dominion. Their learning and their

arts they liberally communicated to all who desired such participation, and the Christian youth studied freely and honourably at the feet of Jewish physicians and Mohammedan philosophers. Communication of studies and acquirements, continued through such a space of years, could not have failed to break down, on both sides, many of the barriers of religious prejudice, and to nourish a spirit of kindliness and charity among the more cultivated portions of either people. The intellect of the Christian Spaniards could not be ungrateful for the rich gifts it was every day receiving from their misbelieving masters ; while the benevolence with which instructors ever regard willing disciples, must have tempered in the minds of the Arabs the sentiments of haughty superiority natural to the breasts of conquerors.

By degrees, however, the scattered remnants of unsubdued Visigoths, who had sought and found refuge among the mountains of Asturias and Galicia, began to gather the strength of numbers and of combination, and the Mussulmen saw different portions of their empire successively wrested from their hands by leaders whose descendants assumed the titles of **KINGS** in

Oviedo and Navarre ; and of COUNTS in Castile, Soprarbia, Arragon, and Barcelona. From the time when these principalities were established, till all their strength was united in the persons of Ferdinand and Isabella, a perpetual war may be said to have subsisted between the professors of the two religions ; and the natural jealousy of Moorish governors must have gradually, but effectually, diminished the comfort of the Christians who yet lived under their authority. Were we to seek our ideas of the period only from the *events* recorded in its chronicles, we should be led to believe that nothing could be more deep and fervid than the spirit of mutual hostility which prevailed among all the adherents of the opposite faiths : but external events are sometimes not the surest guides to the spirit whether of peoples or of ages, and the ancient popular poetry of Spain may be referred to for proofs, which cannot be considered as either of dubious or of trivial value, that the rage of hostility had not sunk quite so far as might have been imagined into the minds and hearts of very many that were engaged in the conflict.

There is, indeed, nothing more natural, at first sight, than to reason in some measure from a

nation as it is in our own day, back to what it was a few centuries ago : but nothing could tend to the production of greater mistakes than such a mode of judging applied to the case of Spain. In the erect and high-spirited peasantry of that country, we still see the genuine and uncorrupted descendants of their manly forefathers ; but in every other part of the population, the progress of corruption appears to have been not less powerful than rapid ; and the higher we ascend in the scale of society, the more distinct and mortifying is the spectacle of moral not less than of physical deterioration. This universal falling off of men may be traced very easily to an universal falling off in regard to every point of faith and feeling most essential to the formation and preservation of a national character. We have been accustomed to consider the modern Spaniards as the most bigoted and enslaved and ignorant of Europeans ; but we must not forget, that the Spaniards of three centuries back were, in all respects, a very different set of beings. Castile, in the first regulation of her constitution, was as free as any nation needs to be, for all the purposes of social security and individual happiness. Her kings were her captains

and her judges, the chiefs and the models of a gallant nobility, and the protectors of a manly and independent peasantry : but the authority with which they were invested was guarded by the most accurate limitations, — nay—in case they should exceed the boundary of their legal power—the statute-book of the realm itself contained exact rules for the conduct of a constitutional insurrection to recall them to their duty, or to punish them for its desertion. Every order of society had, more or less directly, its representatives in the national council, every Spaniard, of whatever degree, was penetrated with a sense of his own dignity as a freeman—his own nobility as a descendant of the Visigoths. And it is well remarked by an elegant historian of our day,\* that, even to this hour, the influence of this happy order of things still continues to be felt in Spain—where manners, and language, and literature, have all received indelibly a stamp of courts, and aristocracy, and proud feeling—which affords a striking contrast to what may be observed in modern Italy, where the only freedom that ever existed had its origin and residence among citizens and merchants.

\* Sismondi's *Literature du Midi*.

The civil liberty of the old Spaniards could scarcely have existed so long as it did, in the presence of any feeling so black and noisome as the bigotry of modern Spain ; but this was never tried, for down to the time of Charles V., no man has any right to say that the Spaniards were a bigoted people. One of the worst features of their modern bigotry—their extreme and servile subjection to the authority of the Pope,—is entirely a-wanting in the picture of their ancient spirit. In the 12th century, the Kings of Arragon were the protectors of the Albigenses ; and their Pedro II. himself died in 1213, fighting bravely against the Red Cross, for the cause of tolerance. In 1268, two brothers of the King of Castile left the banners of *the Infidels*, beneath which they were serving at Tunis, with 800 Castilian gentlemen, for the purpose of coming to Italy and assisting the Neapolitans in their resistance to the tyranny of the Pope and Charles of Anjou. In the great schism of the West, as it is called (1378), Pedro IV. embraced the party which the Catholic Church regards as schismatic. That feud was not allayed for more than a hundred years, and Alphonso V. was well paid for consenting to lay it aside ; while, down

to the time of Charles V., the whole of the Neapolitan Princes of the House of Arragon may be said to have lived in a state of open enmity against the Papal See—sometimes excommunicated for generations together—seldom apparently—never cordially reconciled. When, finally, Ferdinand the Catholic made his first attempt to introduce the Inquisition into his kingdom, almost the whole nation took up arms to resist him. The Grand Inquisitor was killed, and every one of his creatures was compelled to leave, for a season, the yet free soil of Arragon.

But the strongest and best proof of the comparative liberality of the old Spaniards is, as I have already said, to be found in their Ballads. Throughout the far greater part of those compositions there breathes a certain spirit of charity and humanity towards those Moorish enemies with whom the combats of the national heroes are represented. The Spaniards and the Moors lived together in their villages beneath the calmest of skies, and surrounded with the most beautiful of landscapes. In spite of their adverse faiths—in spite of their adverse interests—they had much in common. Loves, and sports, and recreations—nay, sometimes



their haughtiest recollections were in common, and even their heroes were the same. Bernardo del Carpio, Fernan Gonzalez, the Cid himself,—almost every one of the favourite heroes of the Spanish nation, had, at some period or other of his life, fought beneath the standard of the Crescent ; and the minstrels of either nation might, therefore, in regard to some instances at least, have equal pride in the celebration of their prowess. The praises which the Arab poets granted to them in their *Mouwachchah*, or *girdle verses*, were repaid by liberal encomiums on Moorish valour and generosity in Castilian and Arragonese *Redondillas*. Even in the ballads most exclusively devoted to the celebration of feats of Spanish heroism, it is quite common to find some redeeming compliment to the Moors mixed with the strain of exultation. Nay, even in the more remote and ideal chivalries celebrated in the Castilian Ballads, the parts of glory and greatness are almost as frequently attributed to Moors as to Christians ;—Calaynos was a name as familiar as Gayferos. At a somewhat later period, when the conquest of Granada had mingled the Spaniards still more effectually with the persons and manners of the

Moors, we find the Spanish poets still fonder of celebrating the heroic achievements of their old Saracen rivals ; and, without doubt, this their liberality towards the "Knights of Granada, Gentlemen, albeit Moors,"

"Caballeros Granadinos  
Aunque Moros hijos d'algo,"

must have been very gratifying to the former subjects of "The Baby King." It must have counteracted the bigotry of Confessors and Mollahs, and tended to inspire both nations with sentiments of kindness and mutual esteem.

Bernard of Carpio, above all the rest, was the common property and pride of both peoples. Of his all-romantic life, the most romantic incidents belonged equally to both. It was with Moors that he allied himself when he rose up to demand vengeance from King Alphonso for the murder of his father. It was with Moorish brethren in arms that he marched to fight against the Frankish army for the independence of the Spanish soil. It was in front of a half-Leonese, half-Moorish host, that Bernard couched his lance, victorious alike over valour and magic :—

“ When Rowland brave and Olivier,  
And every Paladin and Peer  
On Roncesvalles died.”

A few ballads, unquestionably of Moorish origin, and apparently rather of the romantic than of the historical class, are given in a section by themselves. The originals are valuable, as monuments of the manners and customs of a most singular race.

Composed originally by a Moor or a Spaniard (it is often very difficult to determine by which of the two), they were sung in the villages of Andalusia in either language, but to the same tunes, and listened to with equal pleasure by man, woman, and child—Mussulman and Christian. In these strains, whatever other merits or demerits they may possess, we are, at least, presented with a lively picture of the life of the Arabian Spaniard. We see him as he was in reality, “like steel among weapons,—like wax among women,”—

“ Fuerte qual azero entre armas,  
Y qual cera entre las damas.”

There came, indeed, a time, when the fondness of the Spaniards for their Moorish Ballads was

made matter of reproach—but this was not till long after the period when Spanish bravery had won back the last fragments of the Peninsula from Moorish hands. It was thus that a Spanish poet of the after day expressed himself : —

“ Vayase con Dios Gazul !  
Lleve el diablo à Celindaxa !  
Y buelvan estas marlotas  
A quien se las diò prestadas !  
  
Que quiere Doña Maria  
Ver baylar à Doña Juana,  
Una gallarda española,  
Que no ay dança mas gallarda :  
  
Y Don Pedro y Don Rodrigo  
Vestir otras mas galanas,  
Ver quien son estos danzantes  
Y conocer estas damas ;  
  
Y el Señor Alcayde quiere  
Saber quien es Abenamar,  
Estos Zegris y Aliatares,  
Adulces, Zaydes, y Audallas ;  
  
Y de que repartimiento  
Son Celinda y Guadalara,  
Estos Moros y estas Moras  
Que en todas las bodas danzan ;  
  
Y por hablarlo mas claro,  
Assi tengan buena pascua,  
Ha venido à su noticia  
Que ay Cristianos en España.”

These sarcasms were not without their answer ; for, says another poem in the *Roman-cero General* :—

“ Si es Español Don Rodrigo,  
Español fue el fuerte Audalla ;  
Y sepa el Señor Alcayde  
Que tambien lo es Guadalajara.”

But the best argument follows :—

“ No es culpa si de los Moros  
Los valientes hechos cantan,  
Pues tanto mas resplandecen  
Nuestras celebres hazañas.”

The greater part of the Moorish Ballads refer to the period immediately preceding the downfall of the throne of Granada—the amours of that splendid court—the bull-feasts and other spectacles in which its lords and ladies delighted no less than those of the Christian courts of Spain—the bloody feuds of the two great families of the Zegris and the Abencerrages, which contributed so largely to the ruin of the Moorish cause—and the incidents of that last war itself, in which the power of the Mussulman was entirely overthrown by the arms of Ferdinand and Isabella. To some readers it may, perhaps, occur, that the part ascribed to Moorish females in

these Ballads is not always exactly in the Oriental taste ; but the pictures still extant on the walls of the Alhambra contain abundant proofs how unfair it would be to judge from the manners of any Mussulman nation of our day, of those of the refined and elegant Spanish Moors.

The specimens of which the third and largest section consists, are taken from amongst the vast multitude of miscellaneous and romantic ballads in the old Cancioneros. The subjects of a number of these are derived from the fabulous Chronicle of Turpin ; and the Knights of Charlemagne's Round-Table appear in all their gigantic lineaments. But the greater part are formed precisely of the same sort of materials which supplied our own ancient ballad-makers, both the English and the Scottish.

In the original Spanish collections, *songs*, both of the serious and of the comic kind, are mingled without scruple among their romantic *ballads* ; and one or two specimens of these also have been attempted towards the conclusion of the following pages.

EDINBURGH, 1823.



# **Historical Ballads.**





## THE LAMENTATION OF DON RODERICK.

THE treason of Count Julian, and, indeed, the whole history of King Roderick, and the downfall of the Gothic monarchy in Spain, have been so effectually made known to the English reader by Mr. Southey and Sir Walter Scott, that it would be impertinent to say anything of these matters here. The ballad, a version of which follows, appears to be one of the oldest among the great number relating to the Moorish conquest of Spain. One verse of it is quoted, and several parodied, in the Second Part of "*Don Quixote*," in the inimitable chapter of the Puppet-show :—

"The general rout of the puppets being over, Don Quixote's fury began to abate ; and, with a more pacified countenance, turning to the company,—'Well, now,' said he, 'when all is done, long live knight-errantry ; long let it live, I say, above all things whatsoever in this world !'—'Ay, ay,' said Master Peter in a doleful tone, 'let it live long for me, so I may die ; for why should I live so unhappy as to say with King Rodrigo, *Yesterday I was lord of Spain, to-day have not a foot of land I can call mine* ? It is not half-an-hour, nay,

scarce a moment, since I had kings and emperors at command. I had horses in abundance, and chests and bags full of fine things; but now you see me a poor sorry undone man, quite and clean broke and cast down, and, in short, a mere beggar. What is worst of all, I have lost my ape too, who, I am sure, will make me sweat ere I catch him again.' "

" But still where through the press of war he went,  
Half-armed, and like a lover seeking death,  
The arrows passed him by; and right and left,  
The spear-point pierced him not; the scymitar  
Glanced from his helmet: he, when he beheld  
The rout complete, saw that the shield of heaven  
Had been extended over him once more,  
And bowed before its will. Upon the banks  
Of Sella was Orelia found, his legs  
And flanks incarnadined, his poitrel smeared  
With froth and foam and gore, his silver mane  
Sprinkled with blood, which hung on every hair  
Aspersed like dew-drops: trembling there he stood  
From the toil of battle, and at times sent forth  
His tremulous cry, far echoing loud and shrill,  
A frequent, anxious cry, with which he seemed  
To call the master he had loved so well."—SOUTHEY.

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THE hosts of Don Rodrigo were scattered in  
dismay,  
When lost was the eighth battle, nor heart nor  
hope had they;  
He, when he saw that field was lost, and all  
his hope was flown,

He turned him from his flying host, and took  
his way alone.

His horse was bleeding, blind, and lame,—he  
could no farther go ;

Dismounted, without path or aim, the King  
stepped to and fro ;

It was a sight of pity to look on Roderick,  
For, sore athirst and hungry, he staggered, faint  
and sick.

All stained and strewed with dust and blood,  
like to some smouldering brand

Plucked from the flame, Rodrigo shewed :—  
his sword was in his hand,

But it was hacked into a saw of dark and  
purple tint ;

His jewelled mail had many a flaw, his helmet  
many a dint.

He climbed unto a hill-top, the highest he  
could see,

Thence all about of that wide rout his last  
long look took he ;

He saw his royal banners, where they lay  
drenched and torn,

He heard the cry of victory, the Arab's shout  
of scorn.

He looked for the brave captains that led the  
 hosts of Spain,  
 But all were fled except the dead, and who  
 could count the slain ?  
 Where'er his eye could wander, all bloody was  
 the plain,  
 And, while thus he said, the tears he shed run  
 down his cheeks like rain :

“ Last night I was the King of Spain—to-day  
 no king am I ;  
 Last night fair castles held my train,—to-night  
 where shall I lie ?  
 Last night a hundred pages did serve me on  
 the knee,—  
 To-night not one I call mine own :—not one  
 pertains to me.

“ Oh, luckless, luckless was the hour, and cursèd  
 was the day,  
 When I was born to have the power of this  
 great signiory !  
 Unhappy me, that I should see the sun go  
 down to-night !  
 O Death, why now so slow art thou, why  
 fearest thou to smite ? ”

## THE PENITENCE OF DON RODERICK.

THIS ballad also is quoted in "Don Quixote." "'And let me tell you again,' quoth Sancho Panza to the Duchess, 'if you don't think fit to give me an island because I am a fool, I will be so wise as not to care whether you do or no. It is an old saying, The Devil lurks behind the cross. All is not gold that glisters. From the tail of the plough, Bamba was made King of Spain; and from his silks and riches was Rodrigo cast to be devoured by the snakes, if the old ballads say true, and sure they are too old to tell a lie.'—'That they are indeed,' said Doña Rodriguez, the old waiting-woman, who listened among the rest, 'for I remember, one of the ballads tells us how Don Rodrigo was shut up alive in a tomb full of toads, snakes, and lizards; and how, after two days, he was heard to cry out of the tomb in a loud and doleful voice, *Now they eat me, now they gnaw me, in the part where I sinned most.* And according to this the gentleman is in the right in saying he had rather be a poor labourer than a king, to be gnawed to death by vermin.'"

Cervantes would scarcely have made this absurd story the subject of conversation between any more intelligent

personages than Sancho Panza and the venerable Doña Rodriguez. Nevertheless, there is something very peculiar in the old ballad to which these interlocutors allude, —enough, perhaps, to make it worth the trouble of translation. There is a little difference between the text of the Cancionero, and the copy which Doña Rodriguez quotes ; but I think the effect is better when there is only one snake, than when the tomb is full of them.

Several chapters of the Ancient Chronicle of Spain, translated in the Appendix to Mr. Southey's Roderick, relate to the adventures of the King "after he left the battle and arrived at a hermitage."

It was when the King Rodrigo had lost his  
 realm of Spain,  
 In doleful plight he held his flight o'er Guada-  
 lete's plain ;  
 Afar from the fierce Moslem he fain would hide  
 his woe,  
 And up among the wilderness of mountains he  
 would go.

There lay a shepherd by the rill, with all his  
 flock beside him ;  
 He asked him where upon his hill a weary man  
 might hide him.

"Not far," quoth he, "within the wood, dwells  
our old Eremite ;  
He in his holy solitude will hide ye all the  
night."—

"Good friend," quoth he, "I hunger."—  
"Alas !" the shepherd said,  
"My scrip no more containeth but one little  
loaf of bread."—

The weary King was thankful, the poor man's  
loaf he took,  
He by him sate, and, while he ate, his tears fell  
in the brook.

From underneath his garment, the King un-  
locked his chain,  
A golden chain with many a link, and the royal  
ring of Spain ;  
He gave them to the wondering man, and, with  
heavy steps and slow  
He up the wild his way began, to the hermitage  
to go.

The sun had just descended into the western  
sea,  
And the holy man was sitting in the breeze  
beneath his tree ;



"I come, I come, good father, to beg a boon  
from thee :

This night within thy hermitage give shelter unto  
me."

The old man looked upon the King,—he  
scanned him o'er and o'er,—

He looked with looks of wondering,—he mar-  
velled more and more.

With blood and dust distainèd was the gar-  
ment that he wore,

And yet in utmost misery a kingly look he  
bore.

"Who art thou, weary stranger? This path  
why hast thou ta'en?"—

"I am Rodrigo;—yesterday men called me  
King of Spain ;

I come to make my penitence within this lonely  
place ;

Good father, take thou no offence, for God and  
Mary's grace !"—

The Hermit looked with fearful eye upon  
Rodrigo's face,

"Son, mercy dwells with the Most High,—not  
hopeless is thy case ;

Thus far thou well hast chosen ; I to the Lord  
will pray ;  
He will reveal what penance may wash thy sin  
away."

Now, God us shield ! it was revealed that he  
his bed must make  
Within a tomb, and share its gloom with a  
black and living snake.  
Rodrigo bowed his humbled head, when God's  
command he heard,  
And with the snake prepared his bed, according  
to the word.

The holy Hermit waited till the third day was  
gone,  
Then knocked he with his finger upon the cold  
tombstone ;  
" Good King, good King," the Hermit said,  
" an answer give to me,  
How fares it with thy darksome bed and dismal  
company ? "

" Good father," said Rodrigo, " the snake hath  
touched me not ;  
Pray for me, holy Hermit,—I need thy prayers,  
God wot,—

Because the Lord his anger keeps, I lie un-  
harmèd here ;  
The sting of earthly vengeance sleeps, —a worser  
pain I fear.”

The Eremite his breast did smite when thus he  
heard him say ;  
He turned him to his cell,—that night he loud  
and long did pray :  
At morning hour he came again, then doleful  
moans heard he ;  
From out the tomb the cry did come of gnaw-  
ing misery.

He spake, and heard Rodrigo's voice ; “O  
Father Eremite,  
He eats me now, he eats me now, I feel the  
adder's bite ;  
The part that was most sinning my bed-fellow  
doth rend ;  
There had my curse beginning, God grant it  
there may end !”

The holy man made answer in words of hopeful  
strain ;

He bade him trust the body's pang would save  
the spirit's pain.

Thus died the good Rodrigo, thus died the  
King of Spain ;

Washed from offence, his spirit hence to God its  
flight hath ta'en.



## *THE MARCH OF BERNARDO DEL CARPIO.*

OF Bernardo del Carpio, we find little or nothing in the French romances of Charlemagne. He belongs exclusively to Spanish History, or rather perhaps to Spanish Romance.

The continence which procured for Alphonso (who succeeded to the precarious throne of the Christians in the Asturias about 795) the epithet of "The Chaste," was not universal in his family. By an intrigue with Sancho Diaz, Count of Saldaña, or Saldeña, Doña Ximena, sister of this virtuous prince, bore a son. Some chroniclers attempt to gloss over this incident, by alleging that a private marriage had taken place between the lovers : but King Alphonso, who was well nigh sainted for living only in platonic union with his wife Bertha, took the scandal greatly to heart. He shut up the peccant princess in a cloister, and imprisoned her gallant in the castle of Luna, where he caused him to be deprived of sight. Fortunately, his wrath did not extend to the offspring of their stolen affections, Bernardo del Carpio. When the youth had grown up to manhood, Alphonso, ac-

According to the Spanish chroniclers, invited the Emperor Charlemagne into Spain, and having neglected to raise up heirs for the kingdom of the Goths in the ordinary manner, he proposed the inheritance of his throne as the price of the alliance of Charles. But the nobility, headed by Bernardo, remonstrated against the King's choice of a successor, and would on no account consent to receive a Frenchman as heir of their crown. Alphonso himself repented of the invitation he had given Charlemagne, and when that champion of Christendom came to expel the Moors from Spain, he found the conscientious and chaste Alphonso had united with the infidels against him. An engagement took place in the renowned pass of Roncesvalles, in which the French were defeated, and the celebrated Roland, or Orlando, was slain. The victory was ascribed chiefly to the prowess of Bernardo del Carpio.

The following ballad describes the enthusiasm excited among the Leonese, when Bernardo first raised his standard to oppose the progress of Charlemagne's army.

WITH three thousand men of Leon, from the  
 city Bernard goes,  
 To protect the soil Hispanian from the spear of  
 Frankish foes :  
 From the city which is planted in the midst  
 between the seas,  
 To preserve the name and glory of old Pelayo's  
 victories.

The peasant hears upon his field the trumpet  
of the knight,—  
He quits his team for spear and shield and  
garniture of might ;  
The shepherd hears it 'mid the mist,—he  
flingeth down his crook,  
And rushes from the mountain like a tempest-  
troubled brook.

The youth who shows a maiden's chin, whose  
brows have ne'er been bound  
The helmet's heavy ring within, gains manhood  
from the sound ;  
The hoary sire beside the fire forgets his feeble-  
ness,  
Once more to feel the cap of steel a warrior's  
ringlets press.

As through the glen his spears did gleam, these  
soldiers from the hills,  
They swelled his host, as mountain-stream re-  
ceives the roaring rills ;  
They round his banner flocked, in scorn of  
haughty Charlemagne,  
And thus upon their swords are sworn the  
faithful sons of Spain.

"Free were we born," 'tis thus they cry,  
 "though to our King we owe  
 The homage and the fealty behind his crest to  
 go ;  
 By God's behest our aid he shares, but God  
 did ne'er command,  
 That we should leave our children heirs of an  
 enslaved land.

"Our breasts are not so timorous, nor are our  
 arms so weak,  
 Nor are our veins so bloodless, that we our  
 vow should break,  
 To sell our freedom for the fear of Prince or  
 Paladin ;  
 At least we'll sell our birthright dear,—no  
 bloodless prize they'll win.

"At least King Charles, if God decrees he  
 must be Lord of Spain,  
 Shall witness that the Leonese were not aroused  
 in vain ;  
 He shall bear witness that we died as lived our  
 sires of old,  
 Nor only of Numantium's pride shall minstrel  
 tales be told.



52 THE MARCH OF BERNARDO DEL CARPIO.

“The LION that hath bathed his paws in seas  
of Lybian gore,  
Shall he not battle for the laws and liberties of  
yore?  
Anointed cravens may give gold to whom it  
likes them well,  
But steadfast heart and spirit bold, Alphonso  
ne’er shall sell.”



## ***THE COMPLAINT OF THE COUNT OF SALDAÑA.***

**THIS** ballad is intended to represent the feelings of Don Sancho, Count of Saldaña, while imprisoned by King Alphonso, and, as he supposed, neglected and forgotten, both by his wife, or rather mistress, Doña Ximena, and by his son, Bernardo del Carpio.

**THE** Count Don Sancho Diaz, the Signior of  
Saldane,  
Lies weeping in his prison, for he cannot  
refrain :—  
King Alphonso and his sister, of both doth he  
complain,  
But most of bold Bernardo, the champion of  
Spain.

**“**The weary years I durance brook, how many  
they have been,  
When on these hoary hairs I look, may easily  
be seen ;  
**”**

When they brought me to this castle, my curls  
 were black, I ween,  
 Woe worth the day ! they have grown grey  
 these rueful walls between.

“They tell me my Bernardo is the doughtiest  
 lance in Spain,  
 But if he were my loyal heir, there’s blood in  
 every vein  
 Whereof the voice his heart would hear—his  
 hand would not gainsay ;—  
 Though the blood of kings be mixed with mine,  
 it would not have all the sway.

“Now all the three have scorn of me—unhappy  
 man am I !  
 They leave me without pity—they leave me  
 here to die.  
 A stranger’s feud, albeit rude, were little dole  
 or care,  
 But he’s my own, both flesh and bone ;—his  
 scorn is ill to bear.

“From Jailer and from Castellain I hear of  
 hardiment  
 And chivalry in listed plain on joust and tour-  
 ney spent ;—

I hear of many a battle, in which thy spear is  
red,  
But help from thee comes none to me when I  
am ill bestead.

“Some villain spot is in thy blood to mar its  
gentle strain,  
Else would it show forth hardihood for him from  
whom ’twas ta’en ;  
Thy hope is young, thy heart is strong, but yet  
a day may be,  
When thou shalt weep in dungeon deep, and  
none thy weeping see.”



## *THE FUNERAL OF THE COUNT OF SALDAÑA.*

ACCORDING to the Chronicle, Bernardo, being at last wearied out of all patience by the cruelty of which his father was the victim, determined to quit the court of his King, and seek an alliance among the Moors. Having fortified himself in the Castle of Carpio, he made continual incursions into the territory of Leon, pillaging and plundering wherever he came. The King at length besieged him in his stronghold, but the defence was so gallant, that there appeared no prospect of success; whereupon many of the gentlemen in Alphonso's camp entreated the King to offer Bernardo immediate possession of his father's person, if he would surrender his castle.

Bernardo at once consented; but the King gave orders to have Count Sancho Diaz taken off instantly in his prison. "When he was dead they clothed him in splendid attire, mounted him on horseback, and so led him towards Salamanca, where his son was expecting his arrival. As they drew nigh the city, the King and Bernardo rode out to meet them; and when Bernardo saw his father approaching, he exclaimed,—'O God! is the Count of Saldaña indeed coming?'—'Look where he

is,' replied the cruel King ; ' and now go and greet him whom you so long desired to see.' Bernardo went forward and took his father's hand to kiss it ; but when he felt the dead weight of the hand, and saw the livid face of the corpse, he cried aloud, and said,—' Ah, Don San Diaz, in an evil hour didst thou beget me !—Thou art dead, and I have given my stronghold for thee, and now I have lost all.' "

ALL in the centre of the choir Bernardo's  
knees are bent,  
Before him, for his murdered sire, yawns the  
old monument.

His kinsmen of the Carpio blood are kneeling  
at his back,  
With knightly friends and vassals good, all  
garbed in weeds of black.

He comes to make the obsequies of a basely  
slaughtered man,  
And tears are running down from eyes whence  
ne'er before they ran.

His head is bowed upon the stone ; his heart,  
albeit full sore,  
Is strong as when in days bygone he rode o'er  
Frank and Moor ;

58 FUNERAL OF THE COUNT OF SALDANA.

And now between his teeth he mutters, that  
none his words can hear ;

And now the voice of wrath he utters, in curses  
loud and clear.

He stoops him o'er his father's shroud, his lips  
salute the bier ;

He communes with the corse aloud, as if none  
else were near.

His right hand doth his sword unsheathe, his  
left doth pluck his beard ;—

And while his liegemen held their breath, these  
were the words they heard :—

“Go up, go up, thou blessed ghost, into the  
hands of God ;

Go, fear not lest revenge be lost, when Carpio's  
blood hath flowed ;

“The steel that drank the blood of France, the  
arm thy foe that shielded,

Still, father, thirsts that burning lance, and  
still thy son can wield it.”

## *BERNARDO AND ALPHONSO.*

**THE** incident recorded in this ballad may be supposed to have occurred immediately after the funeral of the Count of Saldaña. As to what was the end of the knight's history, we are almost left entirely in the dark, both by the Chronicle and by the Romancero. It appears to be intimated, that after his father's death, he once more "took service" among the Moors, who are represented in several of the ballads as accustomed to exchange offices of courtesy with Bernardo.

**WITH** some good ten of his chosen men, Ber-  
nardo hath appeared  
Before them all in the palace hall, the lying  
King to beard ;  
With cap in hand and eye on ground he came  
in reverend guise,  
But ever and anon he frowned, and flame broke  
from his eyes.

**"A** curse upon thee," cries the King, "who  
camest unbid to me ;



But what from traitor's blood should spring,  
save traitors like to thee ?

His sire, lords, had a traitor's heart ; perchance  
our champion brave

May think it were a pious part to share Don  
Sancho's grave."

"Whoever told this tale, the King hath rash-  
ness to repeat,"

Cries Bernard, "here my gage I fling before  
THE LIAR'S feet !

No treason was in Sancho's blood, no stain in  
mine doth lie—

Below the throne what knight will own the  
coward calumny ?

"The blood that I like water shed, when  
Roland did advance,

By secret traitors hired and led, to make us  
slaves of France ;

The life of King Alphonso I saved at Ron-  
cesval,—

Your words, Lord King, are recompense abun-  
dant for it all.

"Your horse was down—your hope was flown  
—I saw the falchion shine,

That soon had drunk your royal blood, had I  
not ventured mine ;  
But memory soon of service done deserteth the  
ingrate ;  
You've thanked the son for life and crown,  
by the father's bloody fate.

"Ye swore upon your kingly faith, to set Don  
Sancho free,  
But curse upon your paltering breath, the light  
he ne'er did see ;  
He died in dungeon cold and dim, by Al-  
phonso's base decree,  
And visage blind, and stiffened limb, were all  
they gave to me.

"The King that swerveth from his word hath  
stained his purple black,  
No Spanish lord will draw the sword behind a  
liar's back ;  
But noble vengeance shall be mine, an open  
hate I'll show—  
The King hath injured Carpio's line, and Ber-  
nard is his foe."—

"Seize—seize him !"—loud the King doth  
scream : "There are a thousand here—

Let his foul blood this instant stream—What !  
    caitiffs, do ye fear ?

Seize—seize the traitor !”—But not one to  
    move a finger dareth,—

Bernardo standeth by the throne, and calm his  
    sword he bareth.

He drew the falchion from the sheath, and held  
    it up on high,

And all the hall was still as death :—cries  
    Bernard, “ Here am I,

And here is the sword that owns no lord, ex-  
    cepting heaven and me ;

Fain would I know who dares his point—King,  
    Condé, or Grandee.”

Then to his mouth the horn he drew (it hung  
    below his cloak) ;

His ten true men the signal knew, and through  
    the ring they broke ;

With helm on head, and blade in hand, the  
    knights the circle brake,

And back the lordlings ’gan to stand, and the  
    false King to quake.

“ Ha ! Bernard,” quoth Alphonso, “ what means  
    this warlike guise ?

Ye know full well I jested—ye know your  
worth I prize.”—

But Bernard turned upon his heel, and smiling  
passed away—

Long rued Alphonso and his realm the jesting  
of that day.



## THE MAIDEN TRIBUTE.

THE reign of King Ramiro was short, but glorious. He had not been many months seated on the throne, when Abderahman, the second of that name, sent a formal embassy to demand payment of an odious and ignominious tribute, which had been agreed to in the days of former weaker princes, but which, it should seem, had not been exacted by the Moors while such men as Bernardo del Carpio and Alphonso the Great headed the forces of the Christians. This tribute was *a hundred virgins per annum*.

King Ramiro refused compliance, and marched to meet the army of Abderahman. The battle was fought near Albayda (or Alveida), and lasted for two entire days. On the first day, the superior discipline of the Saracen chivalry had nearly accomplished a complete victory, when the approach of night separated the combatants. During the night, Saint Iago stood in a vision before the King, and promised to be with him next morning in the field. Accordingly, the warlike apostle made his appearance, mounted on a milk-white charger, and armed *cap-a-pee* in radiant mail, like a true knight.

The Moors sustained a signal defeat, and the Maiden Tribute was never afterwards paid, although often enough demanded. Such is, in substance, the story, as narrated by Mariana (see Book vii. chap. 13), who fixes the date of the battle of Alveida in the year 844, being the second year after the accession of King Ramiro.

Mr. Southey says that there is no mention of this battle of Alveida in the three authors who lived nearest the time; but adds, that the story of Santiago's making his first appearance in *a field of battle* on the Christian side is related at length by King Ramiro himself, in a charter granting a perpetual tribute of ~~vint~~, cor. &c., to the Church of Compostella.

Mr. Southey says that the only old ballad he has seen in the Portuguese language is founded upon a story of a Maiden Tribute.—See the Notes to his "Cid," p. 377.

THE noble King Ramiro within the chamber  
sate,  
One day, with all his barons, in council and  
debate,  
When, without leave or guidance of usher or  
of groom,  
There came a comely maiden into the council-  
room.

She was a comely maiden—she was surpassing  
fair,  
All loose upon her shoulders hung down her  
golden hair ;  
From head to foot her garments were white as  
white may be ;  
And while they gazed in silence, thus in the  
midst spake she ;

“ Sir King, I crave your pardon, if I have done  
amiss  
In venturing before ye, at such an hour as  
this ;  
But I will tell my story, and when my words  
ye hear,  
I look for praise and honour, and no rebuke I  
fear.

“ I know not if I'm bounden to call thee by  
the name  
Of Christian, King Ramiro ; for though thou  
dost not claim  
A heathen realm's allegiance, a heathen sure  
thou art,  
Beneath a Spaniard's mantle thou hidest a  
Moorish heart.

“For he who gives the Moor-King a hundred  
    maids of Spain,  
Each year when in its season the day comes  
    round again ;  
If he be not a heathen, he swells the heathen’s  
    train—  
’Twere better burn a kingdom than suffer such  
    disdain.

“If the Moslem must have tribute, make *men*  
    your tribute-money,  
Send idle drones to tease them within their  
    hives of honey ;  
For when ’tis paid with maidens, from every  
    maid there spring  
Some five or six strong soldiers to serve the  
    Moorish King.

“It is but little wisdom to keep our men at  
    home,  
They serve but to get damsels, who, when their  
    day is come,  
Must go, like all the others, the heathen’s  
    bed to sleep in,—  
In all the rest they’re useless, and no wise  
    worth the keeping.



“And if ’tis fear of battle that makes ye bow  
so low,  
And suffer such dishonour from God our  
Saviour’s foe,—  
I pray you, sirs, take warning,—ye’ll have as  
good a fright,  
If e’er the Spanish damsels arise themselves to  
right.

“’Tis we have manly courage, within the  
breasts of women,  
But ye are all hare-hearted, both gentlemen  
and yeomen.”—  
Thus spake that fearless maiden ; I wot when  
she was done,  
Uprose the King Ramiro and his nobles every  
one.

The King called God to witness, that, come  
there weal or woe,  
Thenceforth no Maiden Tribute from out Cas-  
tile should go :—  
“At least I will do battle on God our Saviour’s  
foe,  
And die beneath my banner before I see it  
so.”

A cry went through the mountains when the  
proud Moor drew near,  
And trooping to Ramiro came every Christian  
spear ;  
The blessed Saint Iago, they called upon his  
name ;—  
That day began our freedom, and wiped away  
our shame.



## THE ESCAPE OF COUNT FERNAN GONZALEZ.

**THE** story of Fernan Gonzalez is detailed in the *Coronica Antigua de España* with so many romantic circumstances, that certain modern critics have been inclined to consider it as entirely fabulous. Of the main facts recorded, there seems, however, to be no good reason to doubt ; and it is quite certain that, from the earliest times, the name of Fernan Gonzalez has been held in the highest honour by the Spaniards themselves, of every degree. He lived at the beginning of the tenth century. It was under his rule, according to the chronicles, that Castile first became an independent Christian state, and it was by his exertions that the first foundations were laid of that system of warfare, by which the Moorish power in Spain was at last overthrown.

He was so fortunate as to have a wife as heroic as himself, and both in the chronicles, and in the ballads, abundant justice is done to her merits.

She twice rescued Fernan Gonzalez from confinement, at the risk of her own life. He had asked, or designed to ask, her hand in marriage of her father, Garcias, King of Navarre, and was on his way to that prince's court, when he was seized and cast into a dungeon, in conse-

quence of the machinations of his enemy, the Queen of Leon, sister to the King of Navarre. Sancha, the young princess, to whose alliance he had aspired, being informed of the cause of his journey, and of the sufferings to which it had exposed him, determined, at all hazards, to effect his liberation; and having done so by bribing his jailer, she accompanied his flight to Castile.

Many years after, he fell into an ambush prepared for him by the same implacable enemy, and was again a fast prisoner in Leon. His countess, feigning a pilgrimage to Compostella, obtained leave, in the first place, to pass through the hostile territory, and afterwards, in the course of her progress, to spend one night in the castle where her husband was confined. She exchanged clothes with him; and he was so fortunate as to pass in his disguise through the guards who attended on him—his courageous wife remaining in his place—*exactly* in the same manner in which the Countess of Nithsdale effected the escape of her lord from the Tower of London, on the 23rd of February 1715.

There is, as might be supposed, a whole body of old ballads, concerning the adventures of Fernan Gonzalez. I shall, as a specimen, translate one of the shortest of these,—that in which the first of his romantic escapes is described.

---

THEY have carried afar into Navarre the great  
Count of Castile,  
And they have bound him sorely, they have  
bound him hand and heel ;  
The tidings up the mountains go, and down  
among the valleys,  
“To the rescue ! to the rescue, ho ! they have  
ta'en Fernan Gonzalez.”—

A pilgrim knight of Normandy was riding  
through Navarre,  
For Christ his hope he came to cope with the  
Moorish scymitar ;  
To the Alcaydé of the Tower, in secret thus  
said he,  
“These bezaunts fair with thee I'll share, so I  
this lord may see.”—

The Alcaydé was full joyful, he took the gold  
full soon ;  
He brought him to the dungeon, ere the rising  
of the moon ;  
He let him out at morning, at the grey light of  
the prime,  
But many words between these lords had passed  
within that time.

The Norman knight rides swiftly, for he hath  
made him bowne  
To a King that is full joyous, and to a feastful  
town ;  
For there is joy and feasting, because that lord  
is ta'en,—  
King Garci in his dungeon holds the doughtiest  
lord in Spain.

The Norman feasts among the guests, but at  
the evening tide  
He speaks to Garci's daughter, within her  
bower aside ;  
“Now God forgive us, lady, and God his  
mother dear,  
For on a day of sorrow we have been blithe of  
cheer.

“The Moors may well be joyful, but great  
should be our grief,  
For Spain has lost her guardian, when Castile  
has lost her chief ;  
The Moorish host is pouring like a river o'er  
the land,  
Curse on the Christian fetters that bind Gon-  
zalez' hand !

“Gonzalez loves thee, lady, he loved thee long  
ago,  
But little is the kindness that for his love you  
show ;  
The curse that lies on Cava's \* head, it may be  
shared by thee—  
Arise, let love with love be paid, and set Gon-  
zalez free.”—

The lady answered little, but at the mirk of  
night,  
When all her maids are sleeping, she hath risen  
and ta'en her flight ;  
She hath tempted the Alcaydé with her jewels  
and her gold,  
And unto her his prisoner that Jailer false hath  
sold.

She took Gonzalez by the hand at the dawning  
of the day,  
She said, “Upon the heath you stand, before  
you lies your way ;  
But if I to my father go, alas ! what must I do ?

\* Caba, or Cava, the unfortunate daughter of Count Julian.  
No child in Spain was ever christened by that ominous name  
after the downfall of the Gothic kingdom.

My father will be angry—I fain would go with you.”—

He hath kissed the Infanta, he hath kissed her  
brow and cheek,  
And lovingly together the forest path they seek,  
Till in the greenwood hunting they met a lordly  
priest,  
With his bugle at his girdle, and his hawk upon  
his wrist.

“Now stop! now stop!” the priest he said  
(he knew them both right well),  
“Now stop, and pay your ransom, or I your  
flight will tell ;  
Now stop, thou fair Infanta, for if my words  
you scorn,  
I’ll give warning to the foresters with the blow-  
ing of my horn.”—

. . . . .  
The base priest’s word Gonzalez heard : “Now,  
by the rood !” quoth he,  
“A hundred deaths I’ll suffer, or ere this thing  
shall be.”—  
But in his ear she whispered, she whispered  
soft and slow,



And to the priest she beckoned within the  
wood to go.

It was ill with Count Gonzalez, the fetters  
pressed his knees,  
Yet as he could he followed within the shady  
trees—

“For help, for help, Gonzalez!—for help,” he  
hears her cry,  
“God aiding, fast I’ll hold thee, until my lord  
come nigh.”

He has come within the thicket, there lay they  
on the green,  
And he has plucked from off the grass the false  
priest’s javelin ;  
Firm by the throat she held him bound, down  
went the weapon sheer,  
Down through his body to the ground, even as  
the boar ye spear.

They wrapped him in his mantle, and left him  
there to bleed,  
And all that day they held their way ; his  
palfrey served their need ;—  
Till to their ears a sound did come, might fill  
their hearts with dread,

A steady whisper on the breeze, and horsemen's  
heavy tread.

The Infanta trembled in the wood, but forth  
the Count did go,  
And, gazing wide, a troop descried upon the  
bridge below ;  
“Gramercy !” quoth Gonzalez—“or else my  
sight is gone,  
Methinks I know the pennon yon sun is shin-  
ing on.

“Come forth, come forth, Infanta, mine own  
true men they be,  
Come forth, and see my banner, and cry  
*Castile !* with me ;  
My merry men draw near me, I see my pennon  
shine,  
Their swords shine bright, Infanta, and every  
blade is thine.”



## THE SEVEN HEADS.

"It was," says Mariana, "in the year 986, that the seven most noble brothers, commonly called the Infants of Lara, were slain by the treachery of Ruy Velasquez, who was their uncle, for they were the sons of his sister, Doña Sancha. By the father's side, they were sprung from the Counts of Castile, through the Count Don Diego Porcellos, from whose daughter, and Nuño Pelchides, there came two sons, namely, Nuño Rasura, great-grandfather of the Count Garci Fernandez, and Gustio Gonzalez. The last-named gentleman was father of Gonzalo Gustio, Lord of Salas of Lara ; and his sons were those seven brothers famous in the history of Spain, not more by reason of their deeds of prowess, than of the disastrous death which was their fortune. They were all knighted in the same day by the Count Don Garcia, according to the fashion which prevailed in those days, and more especially in Spain.

"Now it happened that Ruy Velasquez, Lord of Villaren, celebrated his nuptials in Burgos with Doña Lambra, a lady of very high birth, from the country of Briviesca, and indeed a cousin-german to the Count Garci Fernandez himself. The feast was splendid, and great was the concourse of principal gentry ; and among

others were present the Count Garci Fernandez, and those seven brothers, with Gonzalo Gustio, their father.

“From some trivial occasion, there arose a quarrel between Gonzalez, the youngest of the seven brothers, on the one hand, and a relation of Doña Lambra, by name Alvar Sanchez, on the other, without, however, any very serious consequences at the time. But Doña Lambra conceived herself to have been insulted by the quarrel, and in order to revenge herself, when the seven brothers were come as far as Barvadiello, riding in her train the more to do her honour, she ordered one of her slaves to throw at Gonzalez a wild cucumber soaked in blood, a heavy insult and outrage, according to the then existing customs and opinions of Spain. The slave, having done as he was bid, fled for protection to his lady, Doña Lambra ; but that availed him nothing, for they slew him within the very folds of her garment.

“Ruy Velasquez, who did not witness these things with his own eyes, no sooner returned, than, filled with wrath on account of this slaughter, and of the insult to his bride, he began to devise how he might avenge himself of the seven brothers.

“With semblances of peace and friendship, he concealed his mortal hatred ; and, after a time, Gonzalo Gustio, the father, was sent by him, suspecting nothing, to Cordova. The pretence was to bring certain moneys which had been promised to Ruy Velasquez by the barbarian King, but the true purpose, that he might be put to death at a distance from his own country ; for Ruy

Velasquez asked the Moor to do this in letters written in the Arabic tongue, of which Gonzalo was made the bearer. The Moor, however, whether moved to have compassion on the grey hairs of so principal a gentleman, or desirous of at least making a show of humanity, did not slay Gonzalo, but contented himself with imprisoning him. Nor was his durance of the strictest, for a certain sister of the Moorish King found ingress, and held communication with him there ; and from that conversation, it is said, sprang Mudara Gonzalez, author and founder of that most noble Spanish lineage of the Manriques.

“ But the fierce spirit of Ruy Velasquez was not satisfied with the tribulations of Gonzalo Gustio ; he carried his rage still farther. Pretending to make an incursion into the Moorish country, he led into an ambuscade the seven brothers, who had as yet conceived no thought of his treacherous intentions. It is true that Nuño Sallido, their grandfather, had cautioned them with many warnings, for he indeed suspected the deceit ; but it was in vain, for so God willed or permitted. They had some two hundred horsemen with them, of their vassals, but these were nothing against the great host of Moors that set upon them from the ambuscade ; and although, when they found how it was, they acquitted themselves like good gentlemen, and slew many, they could accomplish nothing except making the victory dear to their enemies. They were resolved to avoid the shame of captivity, and were all slain, together with their grandfather Sallido.

Their heads were sent to Cordova, an agreeable present to that King, but a sight of misery to their aged father, who, being brought into the place where they were, recognised them in spite of the dust and blood with which they were disfigured. It is true, nevertheless, that he derived some benefit therefrom ; for the King, out of the compassion which he felt, set him at liberty to depart to his own country.

“Mudara, the son born to Gonzalo (out of wedlock) by the sister of the Moor, when he had attained the age of fourteen years, was prevailed on by his mother to go in search of his father ; and he it was that avenged the death of his seven brothers, by slaying with his own hand Ruy Velasquez, the author of that calamity. Doña Lambra likewise, who had been the original cause of all those evils, was stoned to death by him and burnt.

“By this vengeance which he took for the murder of his seven brothers, he so won to himself the good-liking of his father's wife, Doña Sancha, and of all the kindred, that he was received and acknowledged as heir to the signiories of his father. Doña Sancha herself adopted him as her son, and the manner of the adoption was thus, not less memorable than rude :—The same day that he was baptized and stricken knight, by Garci Fernandez, Count of Castile, the lady made use of this ceremony :—she drew him within a very wide smock by the sleeve, and thrust his head forth at the neck-band, and then kissing him on the face, delivered him to the family as her own child. . . .

"In the cloister of the monastery of Saint Peter of Arlanza, they show the sepulchre of Mudara. But concerning the place where his seven brothers were buried, there is a dispute between the members of that house and those of the monastery of Saint Millan at Cogolla." —*Mariana*, Book viii. chap. 9.

Such is Mariana's edition of the famous story of the Infants of Lara, a story which, next to the legends of the Cid, and of Bernardo del Carpio, appears to have furnished the most favourite subjects of the old Spanish minstrels.

The ballad, a translation of which follows, relates to a part of the history briefly alluded to by Mariana. In the Chronicle we are informed more minutely, that, after the Seven Infants were slain, Almanzor, King of Cordova, invited his prisoner, Gonzalo Gustio, to feast with him in his palace; but when the Baron of Lara came, in obedience to the royal invitation, he found the heads of his sons set forth in chargers on the table. The old man reproached the King bitterly for the cruelty and baseness of this proceeding, and suddenly snatching a sword from the side of one of the royal attendants, sacrificed to his wrath, ere he could be disarmed and fettered, thirteen of the Moors who surrounded the person of Almanzor.

Forty highly spirited engravings of scenes in this romantic history, by Tempesta, after designs of Otto Van Veen, were published at Antwerp, in 1612.

“WHO bears such heart of baseness, a king  
I'll never call”—

Thus spake Gonzalo Gustos within Almanzor's  
hall;

To the proud Moor Almanzor, within his kingly  
hall,

The grey-haired Knight of Lara thus spake  
before them all :—

“In courteous guise, Almanzor, your messenger  
was sent,

And courteous was the answer with which from  
me he went ;

For why ? I thought the word he brought of a  
knight and of a king,—

But false Moor henceforth never me to his  
feast shall bring.

“Ye bade me to your banquet, and I at your  
bidding came ;

Accursèd be the villainy, eternal be the shame ;  
For ye have brought an old man forth, that he  
your sport might be :—

Thank God, I cheat you of your joy—thank  
God, no tear you see.



“ My gallant boys,” quoth Lara, “ it is a heavy  
sight

These dogs have brought your father to look  
upon this night ;

Seven gentler boys, nor braver, were never  
nursed in Spain,

And blood of Moors, God rest your souls, ye  
shed on her like rain.

“ Some currish plot, some trick (God wot), hath  
laid you all so low,

Ye died not all together in one fair battle so ;

Not all the misbelievers ever pricked upon yon  
plain

The seven brave boys of Lara in open field had  
slain.

“ The youngest and the weakest, Gonzalez  
dear ! wert thou,

Yet well this false Almanzor remembers thee,  
I trow ;

Oh, well doth he remember how on his helmet  
rung

Thy fiery mace, Gonzalez ! although thou wert  
so young.

“Thy gallant horse had fallen, and thou hadst  
mounted thee  
Upon a stray one in the field—his own true  
barb had he ;  
Oh, hadst thou not pursued his flight upon that  
runaway,  
Ne’er had the caitiff ’scaped that night, to  
mock thy sire to-day !

“False Moor, I am thy captive thrall ; but  
when thou badest me forth,  
To share the banquet in thy hall, I trusted in  
the worth  
Of kingly promise.—Think’st thou not my God  
will hear my prayer ?—  
Lord ! branchless be (like mine) his tree,—yea,  
branchless, Lord, and bare !”—

So prayed the baron in his ire, but when he  
looked again,  
Then burst the sorrow of the sire, and tears ran  
down like rain ;  
Wrath no more could check the sorrow of the  
old and childless man,  
And like waters in a furrow, down his cheeks  
the salt tears ran.

He took their heads up one by one—he kissed  
    them o'er and o'er,  
And aye ye saw the tears down run—I wot that  
    grief was sore.  
He closed the lids on their dead eyes all with  
    his fingers frail,  
And handled all their bloody curls, and kissed  
    their lips so pale.

“Oh, had ye died all by my side upon some  
    famous day,  
My fair young men, no weak tears then had  
    washed your blood away !  
The trumpet of Castile had drowned the mis-  
    believers' horn,  
And the last of all the Lara's line a Gothic  
    spear had borne.”

With that it chanced a Moor drew near, to lead  
    him from the place,  
Old Lara stooped him down once more, and  
    kissed Gonzalez' face ;  
But ere the man observed him, or could his  
    gesture bar,  
Sudden he from his side had grasped that  
    Moslem's scymitar.

Oh! swiftly from its scabbard the crooked blade  
he drew,

And, like some frantic creature, among them  
all he flew—

“Where, where is false Almanzor?—back, bastards of Mahoun!”—

And here and there, in his despair, the old  
man hewed them down.

A hundred hands, a hundred brands, are ready  
in the hall,

But ere they mastered Lara, thirteen of them  
did fall;

He has sent, I ween, a good thirteen of dogs  
that spurned his God,

To keep his children company, beneath the  
Moorish sod.



## THE VENGEANCE OF MUDARA.

THIS is another of the many ballads concerning the  
"Infants of Lara. One verse of it,

—"El espera que tu diste a los Infantes de Lara !  
Aqui moriras traydor enemigo de Donna Sancha,"

is quoted by Sancho Panza, in one of the last chapters of  
"Don Quixote."

To the chase goes Rodrigo with hound and  
with hawk ;

But what game he desires is revealed in his  
talk ;—

"Oh ! in vain have I slaughtered the Infants of  
Lara :

There's an heir in his hall—there's the bastard  
Mudara.

There's the son of the renegade—spawn of  
Mahoun—

If I meet with Mudara, my spear brings him  
down."

While Rodrigo rides on in the heat of his  
wrath,

A stripling, armed cap-a-pee, crosses his path—

“Good morrow, young esquire.” — “Good morrow, old knight.”

“Will you ride with our party, and share our delight?”—

“Speak your name, courteous stranger,” the stripling replied ;

Speak your name and your lineage ere with you I ride.”—

“My name is Rodrigo,” thus answered the knight :

“Of the line of old Lara, though barred from my right ;

For the kinsman of Salas proclaims for the heir  
Of our ancestor’s castles and forestries fair,  
A bastard, a renegade’s offspring—Mudara,  
Whom I’ll send, if I can, to the Infants of  
Lara.”—

“I behold thee, disgrace to thy lineage!—  
with joy

I behold thee, thou murderer!”—answered the boy.

“The bastard you curse, you behold him in me ;

But his brothers' avenger that bastard shall be ;  
Draw ! for I am the renegade's offspring,  
Mudara ;

We shall see who inherits the life-blood of  
Lara !"—

"I am armed for the forest-chase—not for  
the fight—

Let me go for my shield and my sword," cries  
the knight—

"Now the mercy you dealt to my brothers of old,  
Be the hope of that mercy the comfort you  
hold ;

Die, foeman to Sancha—die, traitor to Lara !"  
As he spake, there was blood on the spear of  
Mudara.

## THE WEDDING OF THE LADY THERESA.

THE following passage occurs in Mariana's History (Book viii. chap. 5):—"There are who affirm that this Moor's name was Abdalla, and that he had to wife Doña Theresa, sister to Alphonso, King of Leon, with consent of that prince. Great and flagrant dishonour! The purpose was to gain new strength to his kingdom by this Moorish alliance; but some pretences were set forth that Abdalla had exhibited certain signs of desiring to be a Christian, that in a short time he was to be baptized, and the like.

"The Lady Theresa, deceived with these representations, was conducted to Toledo, where the nuptials were celebrated in great splendour, with games and sports, and a banquet, which lasted until night. The company having left the tables, the bride was then carried to bed; but when the amorous Moor drew near to her,—'Away,' said she; 'let such heavy calamity, such baseness, be far from me! One of two things must be—either be baptized, thou with thy people, and then come to my arms, or, refusing to do so, keep away from me for ever. If otherwise, fear the vengeance of men, who will not overlook my insult and suffering; and the wrath of God,



above all, which will follow the violation of a Christian lady's chastity. 'Take good heed, and let not luxury, that smooth pest, be thy ruin.' But the Moor took no heed of her words, and lay with her against her will. The Divine vengeance followed swiftly, for there fell on him a severe malady, and he well knew within himself from what cause it arose. Immediately he sent back Doña Theresa to her brother's house, with great gifts, which he had bestowed on her; but she made herself a nun, in the Convent of Las Huelgas (near Burgos), and there passed the remainder of her days in pious labours and devotions, in which she found her consolation for the outrage that had been committed on her."

The ballad, of which a translation follows, tells the same story:—

"En los reynos de Leon el quinto Alfonso reynava," &c.

'TWAS when the fifth Alphonso in Leon held  
his sway,  
King Abdalla of Toledo an embassy did send;  
He asked his sister for a wife, and in an evil  
day  
Alphonso sent her, for he feared Abdalla to  
offend;  
He feared to move his anger, for many times  
before  
He had received in danger much succour from  
the Moor.

Sad heart had fair Theresa when she their  
paction knew ;

With streaming tears she heard them tell she  
'mong the Moors must go :

That she, a Christian damosell, a Christian  
firm and true,

Must wed a Moorish husband, it well might  
cause her woe ;

But all her tears and all her prayers they are  
of small avail ;

At length she for her fate prepares, a victim  
sad and pale.

The King hath sent his sister to fair Toledo  
town,

Where then the Moor Abdalla his royal state  
did keep ;

When she drew near, the Moslem from his  
golden throne came down

And courteously received her, and bade her  
cease to weep ;

With loving words he pressed her to come his  
bower within,

With kisses he caressed her, but still she feared  
the sin.

“Sir King, Sir King, I pray thee,” ’twas thus  
Theresa spake,—

" I pray thee have compassion, and do to me  
     no wrong ;  
 For sleep with thee I may not, unless the vows  
     I break  
 Whereby I to the holy Church of Christ my  
     Lord belong ;  
 But thou hast sworn to serve Mahoun, and if  
     this thing should be,  
 The curse of God it must bring down upon  
     thy realm and thee.

" The Angel of Christ Jesu, to whom my  
     heavenly Lord  
 Hath given my soul in keeping, is ever by my  
     side ;  
 If thou dost me dishonour, he will unsheathe  
     his sword,  
 And smite thy body fiercely at the crying of  
     thy bride.  
 Invisible he standeth ; his sword, like fiery  
     flame,  
 Will penetrate thy bosom, the hour that sees  
     my shame."—

The Moslem heard her with a smile ; the  
     earnest words she said

He took for bashful maiden's wile, and drew  
her to his bower.

In vain Theresa prayed and strove — she  
pressed Abdalla's bed,

Perforce received his kiss of love, and lost her  
maiden flower.

A woeful woman there she lay, a loving lord  
beside,

And earnestly to God did pray her succour to  
provide.

The Angel of Christ Jesu her sore complaint  
did hear,

And plucked his heavenly weapon from out its  
sheath unseen,

He waved the brand in his right hand, and to  
the King came near,

And drew the point o'er limb and joint, beside  
the weeping Queen.

A mortal weakness from the stroke upon the  
King did fall,

He could not stand when daylight broke, but  
on his knees must crawl.

Abdalla shuddered inly, when he this sickness  
felt,

And called upon his barons, his pillow to come  
nigh ;

“ Rise up,” he said, “ my liegemen,” as round  
his bed they knelt,

“ And take this Christian lady, else certainly I  
die ;

Let gold be in your girdles, and precious  
stones beside,

And swiftly ride to Leon, and render up my  
bride.”

When they were come to Leon, Theresa would  
not go

Into her brother's dwelling, where her maiden  
years were spent ;

But o'er her downcast visage a white veil she  
did throw,

And to the ancient nunnery of Las Huelgas  
went.

There long, from worldly eyes retired, a holy  
life she led ;

There she, an aged saint, expired—there sleeps  
she with the dead.

## THE YOUNG CID.

THE ballads in the collection of Escobar, entitled "Romancero e Historia del muy valeroso Cavallero El Cid Ruy Diaz de Bivar," are said by Mr. Southey to be in general possessed of but little merit. Notwithstanding the opinion of that great scholar and poet, I have had much pleasure in reading them; and have translated a very few, which may serve, perhaps, as a sufficient specimen.

The following is a version of that which stands fifth in Escobar:—

"Cavalgo Diego Laynez al buen Rey besar la mano," &c.

NOW rides Diego Laynez to kiss the good  
King's hand;  
Three hundred men of gentry go with him  
from his land,  
Among them, young Rodrigo, the proud Knight  
of Bivar;  
The rest on mules are mounted,—he on his  
horse of war.

They ride in glittering gowns of soye,—he  
harnessed like a lord ;  
There is no gold about the boy, but the crosslet  
of his sword ;  
The rest have gloves of sweet perfume,—he  
gauntlets strong of mail ;  
They broidered cap and flaunting plume,—he  
crest untaught to quail.

All talking with each other thus along their  
way they passed,  
But now they've come to Burgos, and met the  
King at last ;  
When they came near his nobles, a whisper  
through them ran,—  
“He rides amidst the gentry that slew the  
Count Lozan.”—

With very haughty gesture Rodrigo reined his  
horse,  
Right scornfully he shouted, when he heard  
them so discourse,—  
“If any of his kinsmen or vassals dare ap-  
pear,  
The man to give them answer, on horse or  
foot, is here.”—

“The devil ask the question!” thus muttered  
all the band;—

With that they all alighted, to kiss the good  
King’s hand,—

All but the proud Rodrigo, he in his saddle  
stayed,—

Then turned to him his father (you may hear  
the words he said).

“Now, ’light, my son, I pray thee, and kiss  
the good King’s hand,

He is our Lord, Rodrigo; we hold of him our  
land.”—

But when Rodrigo heard him, he looked in  
sulky sort,—

I wot the words he answered, they were both  
cold and short.

“Had any other said it, his pains had well  
been paid,

But thou, sir, art my father, thy word must be  
obeyed.”—

With that he sprang down lightly, before the  
King to kneel,

But as the knee was bending, out leapt his  
blade of steel.



The King drew back in terror, when he saw  
the sword was bare ;

“Stand back, stand back, Rodrigo, in the  
devil’s name beware !

Your looks bespeak a creature of father Adam’s  
mould,

But in your wild behaviour you’re like some lion  
bold.”

When Rodrigo heard him say so, he leapt into  
his seat,

And thence he made his answer, with visage  
nothing sweet,—

“I’d think it little honour to kiss a kingly  
palm,

And if my father’s kissed it, thereof ashamed  
I am.”—

When he these words had uttered, he turned  
him from the gate,

His true three hundred gentles behind him  
followed straight ;

If with good gowns they came that day, with  
better arms they went ;

And if their mules behind did stay, with horses  
they’re content.

## *XIMENA DEMANDS VENGEANCE.*

THIS ballad represents Ximena Gomez as, in person, demanding of the King vengeance for the death of her father, whom the young Rodrigo de Bivar had fought and slain.

“Grande rumor se levanta  
De gritos, armas, y voces,  
En el Palacio de Burgos  
Donde son los buenos homes.

Baxa el Rey de su aposento, y con el toda la Corte ;  
Y a las puertas de Palacio hallan a Ximena Gomez,  
Desmelenado el cabello, llorando a su padre el Conde,  
Y a Rodrigo de Bivar ensangrentado el estoque.”

WITHIN the court at Burgos a clamour doth  
arise,  
Of arms on armour clashing, of screams, and  
shouts, and cries ;  
The good men of the King, that sit his hall  
around,  
All suddenly upspring, astonished at the  
sound.

The King leans from his chamber, from the balcony on high—

“What means this furious clamour my palace-porch so nigh?”—

But when he looked below him, there were horsemen at the gate,

And the fair Ximena Gomez, kneeling in woe-ful state.

Upon her neck, disordered, hung down the lady's hair,

And floods of tears were streaming upon her bosom fair.

Sore wept she for her father, the Count that had been slain ;

Loud cursed she Rodrigo, whose sword his blood did stain.

They turned to bold Rodrigo, I wot his cheek was red ;—

With haughty wrath he listened to the words Ximena said—

“Good King, I cry for justice. Now, as my voice thou hearest,

So God befriend the children, that in thy land thou rearest.

“The King that doth not justice hath forfeited  
his claim,  
Both to his kingly station, and to his knightly  
name ;  
He should not sit at banquet, clad in the  
royal pall,  
Nor should the nobles serve him on knee within  
the hall.

“Good King, I am descended from barons  
bright of old,  
Who with Castilian pennons Pelayo did uphold ;  
But if my strain were lowly, as it is high and  
clear,  
Thou still shouldst prop the feeble, and the  
afflicted hear.

“For thee, fierce homicide ! draw, draw thy  
sword once more,  
And pierce the breast which wide I spread thy  
stroke before ;  
Because I am a woman, my life thou need'st not  
spare,—  
I am Ximena Gomez, my slaughtered father's  
heir.

“ Since thou hast slain the knight that did our  
faith defend,  
And still to shameful flight all the Almanzors  
send,  
'Tis but a little matter that I confront thee so ;  
Come, traitor, slay his daughter, she needs  
must be thy foe.”—

Ximena gazed upon him, but no reply could  
meet ;  
His fingers held the bridle, he vaulted to his  
seat.  
She turned her to the nobles, I wot her cry was  
loud,  
But not a man durst follow ; slow rode he  
through the crowd.



## *THE CID AND THE FIVE MOORISH KINGS.*

**THE** reader will find the story of this ballad in Mr. Southey's Chronicle (Book i. sect. 4). "And the Moors entered Castile in great power, for there came with them five kings," &c.

**WITH** fire and desolation the Moors are in  
Castile,  
Five Moorish kings together, and all their  
vassals leal ;  
They've passed in front of Burgos, through the  
Oca-Hills they've run,  
They've plundered Belforado, San Domingo's  
harm is done.

**In** Najara and Logrono there's waste and dis-  
array :—  
And now with Christian captives, a very heavy  
prey,

With many men and women, and boys and  
girls beside,  
In joy and exultation to their own realms they  
ride.

For neither king nor noble would dare their  
path to cross,  
Until the good Rodrigo heard of this skaith  
and loss ;  
In old Bivar the castle he heard the tidings  
told  
(He was as yet a stripling, not twenty summers  
old).

He mounted Baviaca, his friends he with him  
took,  
He raised the country round him, no more such  
scorn to brook ;  
He rode to the hill of Oca, where then the  
Moormen lay,  
He conquered all the Moormen, and took from  
them their prey.

To every man had mounted he gave his part  
of gain,  
Dispersing the much treasure the Saracens had  
ta'en ;

The kings were all the booty himself had from  
the war,  
Them led he to the castle, his stronghold of  
Bivar.

He brought them to his mother, proud dame  
that day was she :—  
They owned him for their Signior, and then he  
set them free :  
Home went they, much commending Rodrigo  
of Bivar,  
And sent him lordly tribute, from their Moorish  
realms afar.





## *THE CID'S COURTSHIP.*

SEE Mr. Southey's Chronicle (Book i. sect. 5) for this part of the Cid's story, as given in the General Chronicle of Spain.

Now, of Rodrigo de Bivar great was the fame  
that run,  
How he five kings had vanquished, proud  
Moormen every one ;  
And how, when they consented to hold of him  
their ground,  
He freed them from the prison wherein they  
had been bound.

To the good King Fernando, in Burgos where  
he lay,  
Came then Ximena Gomez, and thus to him  
did say :—  
“ I am Don Gomez' daughter, in Gormaz Count  
was he ;  
Him slew Rodrigo of Bivar in battle valiantly.

“ Now am I come before you, this day a boon  
to crave,  
And it is that I to husband may this Rodrigo  
have ;  
Grant this, and I shall hold me a happy  
damosell,  
Much honoured shall I hold me, I shall be  
married well.

“ I know he's born for thriving, none like him  
in the land ;  
I know that none in battle against his spear  
may stand ;  
Forgiveness is well pleasing in God our Saviour's  
view,  
And I forgive him freely, for that my sire he  
slew.”—

Right pleasing to Fernando was the thing she  
did propose ;  
He writes his letter swiftly, and forth his foot-  
page goes ;  
I wot, when young Rodrigo saw how the King  
did write,  
He leapt on Bavioca—I wot his leap was  
light.

With his own troop of true men forthwith he  
took the way,  
Three hundred friends and kinsmen, all gently  
born were they ;  
All in one colour mantled, in armour gleaming  
gay,  
New were both scarf and scabbard, when they  
went forth that day.

The King came out to meet him, with words of  
hearty cheer ;  
Quoth he, " My good Rodrigo, right welcome  
art thou here ;  
This girl Ximena Gomez would have thee for  
her lord,  
Already for the slaughter her grace she doth  
accord.

" I pray thee be consenting, my gladness will  
be great ;  
Thou shalt have lands in plenty, to strengthen  
thine estate."—  
" Lord King," Rodrigo answers, " in this and  
all beside,  
Command, and I'll obey thee. The girl shall  
be my bride."—

But when the fair Ximena came forth to plight  
her hand,

Rodrigo gazing on her, his face could not  
command :

He stood and blushed before her ;—thus at the  
last said he—

“I slew thy sire, Ximena, but not in vil-  
lainy :—

“In no disguise I slew him, man against man  
I stood ;

There was some wrong between us, and I did  
shed his blood.

I slew a man, I owe a man ; fair lady, by God's  
grace,

An honoured husband thou shalt have in thy  
dead father's place.”



## *THE CID'S WEDDING.*

THE following ballad, which contains some curious traits of rough and antique manners, is not included in Escobar's collection. There is one there descriptive of the same event, but apparently executed by a much more modern hand.

WITHIN his hall of Burgos the King prepares  
the feast ;

He makes his preparation for many a noble  
guest.

It is a joyful city, it is a gallant day,  
'Tis the Campeador's wedding, and who will  
bide away ?

Layn Calvo, the Lord Bishop, he first comes  
forth the gate,  
Behind him comes Ruy Diaz, in all his bridal  
state ;

The crowd makes way before them as up the  
street they go ;—

For the multitude of people their steps must  
needs be slow.

The King had taken order that they should  
rear an arch,

From house to house all over, in the way that  
they must march ;

They have hung it all with lances, and shields,  
and glittering helms,

Brought by the Campeador from out the  
Moorish realms.

They have scattered olive branches and rushes  
on the street,

And the ladies fling down garlands at the  
Campeador's feet ;

With tapestry and broidery their balconies  
between,

To do his bridal honour, their walls the  
burghers screen.

They lead the bulls before them all covered  
o'er with trappings ;

The little boys pursue them with hootings and  
with clappings ;

The fool, with cap and bladder, upon his ass  
goes prancing,  
Amidst troops of captive maidens with bells  
and cymbals dancing.

With antics and with fooleries, with shouting  
and with laughter,  
They fill the streets of Burgos—and The Devil  
he comes after ;  
For the King has hired the hornèd fiend for  
twenty maravedis,  
And there he goes, with hoofs for toes, to terrify  
the ladies.

Then comes the bride Ximena—the King he  
holds her hand ;  
And the Queen, and, all in fur and pall, the  
nobles of the land ;  
All down the street the ears of wheat are round  
Ximena flying,  
But the King lifts off her bosom sweet whatever  
there is lying.

Quoth Suero, when he saw it (his thought you  
understand),  
“’Tis a fine thing to be a King ; but Heaven  
make me a Hand !”

The King was very merry, when he was told  
of this,  
And swore the bride, ere eventide, must give  
the boy a kiss.

The King went always talking, but she held  
down her head,  
And seldom gave an answer to anything he  
said :  
It was better to be silent, among such a crowd  
of folk,  
Than utter words so meaningless as she did  
when she spoke.





## *THE CID AND THE LEPER.*

LIKE our own Robert the Bruce, the great Spanish hero is represented as exhibiting, on many occasions, great gentleness of disposition and compassion. But while old Barbour is contented with such simple anecdotes as that of a poor laundress being suddenly taken ill with the pains of childbirth, and the King stopping the march of his army rather than leave her unprotected, the minstrels of Spain, never losing an opportunity of gratifying the superstitious propensities of their audience, are sure to let no similar incident in their champion's history pass without a miracle.

HE has ta'en some twenty gentlemen, along  
with him to go,  
For he will pay that ancient vow he to Saint  
James doth owe ;  
To Compostella, where the shrine doth by the  
altar stand,  
The good Rodrigo de Bivar is riding through  
the land,

Where'er he goes, much alms he throws, to  
feeble folk and poor ;  
Beside the way for him they pray, him bless-  
ings to procure ;  
For God and Mary Mother, their heavenly  
grace to win,  
His hand was ever bountiful : great was his  
joy therein.

And there, in middle of the path, a leper did  
appear ;  
In a deep slough the leper lay, to help would  
none come near,  
Though earnestly he thence did cry, "For God  
our Saviour's sake,  
From out this fearful jeopardy a Christian  
brother take."—

When Roderick heard that piteous word, he  
from his horse came down ;  
For all they said, no stay he made, that noble  
champioun ;  
He reached his hand to pluck him forth, of  
fear was no account,  
Then mounted on his steed of worth, and made  
the leper mount.

Behind him rode the leprous man ; when to  
their hostelrie

They came, he made him eat with him at table  
cheerfully ;

While all the rest from that poor guest with  
loathing shrunk away,

To his own bed the wretch he led, beside him  
there he lay.

All at the mid-hour of the night, while good  
Rodrigo slept,

A breath came from the leprosite, which through  
his shoulders crept ;

Right through the body, by the heart, passed  
forth that breathing cold ;

I wot he leaped up with a start, in terrors  
manifold.

He groped for him in the bed, but him he could  
not find,

Through the dark chamber groped he, with  
very anxious mind ;

Loudly he lifted up his voice, with speed a  
lamp was brought,

Yet nowhere was the leper seen, though far  
and near they sought.

He turned him to his chamber, God wot ! perplexèd sore  
With that which had befallen—when lo ! his face before,  
There stood a man, all clothed in vesture shining white :  
Thus said the vision, “ Sleepest thou, or wakest thou, Sir Knight ? ”

“ I sleep not,” quoth Rodrigo ; “ but tell me who art thou,  
For, in the midst of darkness, much light is on thy brow ? ”  
“ I am the holy Lazarus, I come to speak with thee ;  
I am the same poor leper thou savedst for charity.

“ Not vain the trial, nor in vain thy victory hath been ;  
God favours thee, for that my pain thou didst relieve yestreen.  
There shall be honour with thee, in battle and in peace,  
Success in all thy doings, and plentiful increase.

“Strong enemies shall not prevail, thy greatness to undo ;  
Thy name shall make men's cheeks full pale—  
Christians and Moslem too ;  
A death of honour shalt thou die, such grace to thee is given,  
Thy soul shall part victoriously, and be received in heaven.”—

When he these gracious words had said, the spirit vanished quite,  
Rodrigo rose and knelt him down—he knelt till morning light :  
Unto the Heavenly Father, and Mary Mother dear,  
He made his prayer right humbly, till dawned the morning clear.



## BAVIECA.

MONTAIGNE, in his curious Essay, entitled "Des Des-triers," says that all the world knows everything about Bucephalus. The name of the favourite charger of the Cid Ruy Diaz is scarcely less celebrated. Notice is taken of him in almost every one of the hundred ballads concerning the history of his master,—and there are some among them of which the horse is more truly the hero than his rider. In one of these ballads the Cid is giving directions about his funeral ; he desires that they shall place his body "in full armour upon Bavieca," and so conduct him to the church of San Pedro de Cardeña. This was done accordingly ; and, says another ballad—

"Truxeron pues a Babieca ;  
Y en mirandole se puso  
Tan triste, como si fuera  
Mas razonable que Bruto.

In the Cid's last will, mention is also made of his noble charger. "When ye bury Bavieca, dig deep," says Ruy Diaz ; "for shameful thing were it that he should be eaten

by curs, who hath trampled down so much currish flesh of Moors." He was buried near his master, under the trees, in front of the convent of San Pedro of Cardena.

THE King looked on him kindly, as on a vassal true ;

Then to the King Ruy Diaz spake after reverence due,—

"O King, the thing is shameful, that any man beside

The liege lord of Castile himself should Bavieca ride :

"For neither Spain nor Araby could another charger bring

So good as he, and certes, the best befits my King.

But that you may behold him, and know him to the core,

I'll make him go as he was wont when his nostrils smelt the Moor."—

With that, the Cid, clad as he was in mantle furred and wide,

On Bavieca vaulting, put the rowel in his side ;

And up and down, and round and round, so  
fierce was his career,  
Streamed like a pennon on the wind Ruy Diaz'  
minivere.

And all that saw them praised them—they  
lauded man and horse,  
As matchèd well, and rivalless for gallantry and  
force ;  
Ne'er had they looked on horseman might to  
this knight come near,  
Nor on other charger worthy of such a cavalier.

Thus, to and fro a-rushing, the fierce and furious  
steed,  
He snapped in twain his hither rein :—" God  
pity now the Cid !  
God pity Diaz !" cried the Lords,—but when  
they looked again,  
They saw Ruy Diaz ruling him with the frag-  
ment of his rein ;  
They saw him proudly ruling him, with gesture  
firm and calm  
Like a true lord commanding—and obeyed as  
by a lamb.



And so he led him foaming and panting to the  
King,

But "No!" said Don Alphonso, "it were a  
shameful thing

That peerless Bavioca should ever be bestrid  
By any mortal but Bivar—mount, mount again,  
my Cid!"



## THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE CID.

THE last specimen I shall give of the Cid-ballads, is one the subject of which is evidently of the most apocryphal cast. It is, however, so far as I recollect, the only one of all that immense collection that is quoted or alluded to in Don Quixote. "Sancho," cried the knight, "I am afraid of being excommunicated for having laid violent hands upon a man in holy orders, *Juxta illud; si quis suadente diabolo*, &c. But yet, now I think better on it, I never touched him with my hands, but only with my lance; besides, I did not in the least suspect I had to do with priests, whom I honour and revere as every good Catholic and faithful Christian ought to do, but rather took them to be evil spirits. Well, let the worst come to the worst, I remember what befell the Cid Ruy Diaz, when he broke to pieces the chair of a king's ambassador in the Pope's presence, for which he was excommunicated; which did not hinder the worthy Rodrigo de Bivar from behaving himself that day like a valorous knight, and a man of honour."

IT was when from Spain across the main the  
 Cid had come to Rome,  
 He chanced to see chairs four and three  
 beneath Saint Peter's dome.

"Now tell, I pray, what chairs be they?"  
 —"Seven kings do sit thereon,  
 As well doth suit, all at the foot of the holy  
 Father's throne.

"The Pope he sitteth above them all, that they  
 may kiss his toe,  
 Below the keys the Flower-de-lys doth make a  
 gallant show:  
 For his great puissance, the King of France  
 next to the Pope may sit,  
 The rest more low, all in a row, as doth their  
 station fit."—

"Ha!" quoth the Cid, "now God forbid! it is  
 a shame, I wis,  
 To see the Castle planted below the Flower-  
 de-lys.  
 No harm, I hope, good Father Pope—although  
 I move thy chair."  
 —In pieces small he kicked it all ('twas of the  
 ivory fair).

The Pope's own seat he from his feet did kick  
 it far away,  
 And the Spanish chair he planted upon its  
 place that day ;  
 Above them all he planted it, and laughed right  
 bitterly ;  
 Looks sour and bad I trow he had, as grim as  
 grim might be.

Now when the Pope was aware of this, he was  
 an angry man,  
 His lips that night, with solemn rite, pro-  
 nounced the awful ban ;  
 The curse of God, who died on rood, was on  
 that sinner's head—  
 To hell and woe man's soul must go if once  
 that curse be said.

I wot, when the Cid was aware of this, a woeful  
 man was he,  
 At dawn of day he came to pray at the blessed  
 Father's knee :  
 "Absolve me, blessed Father ! have pity on my  
 prayer,  
 Absolve my soul, and penance I for my sin  
 will bear."—

“Who is this sinner,” quoth the Pope, that at  
my foot doth kneel?”

—“I am Rodrigo Diaz—a poor Baron of  
Castile.”

Much marvelled all were in the hall, when that  
name they heard him say,

—“Rise up, rise up,” the Pope he said, “I do  
thy guilt away;—

“I do thy guilt away,” he said—“my curse I  
blot it out—

God save Rodrigo Diaz, my Christian champion  
stout;—

I trow, if I had known thee, my grief it had  
been sore,

To curse Ruy Diaz de Bivar, God’s scourge  
upon the Moor.”

## GARCI PEREZ DE VARGAS.

THE crowns of Castile and Leon being at length joined in the person of King Ferdinand, surnamed *El Santo*, the authority of the Moors in Spain was destined to receive many severe blows from the united efforts of two Christian states, which had in former times too often exerted their vigour against each other. The most important event of King Ferdinand's reign was the conquest of Seville, which great city yielded to his arms in the year 1248, after sustaining a long and arduous siege of sixteen months.

Don Garci Perez de Vargas was one of the most distinguished warriors who on this occasion fought under the banners of Ferdinand; and accordingly there are many ballads of which he is the hero. The incident celebrated in that which follows, is thus told, with a few variations, in Mariana (Book xiii. chap. 7):—

“Above all others, there signalised himself in these affairs that Garci Perez de Vargas, a native of Toledo, of whose valour so many marvellous, and almost incredible,

achievements are related. One day, about the beginning of the siege, this Garci, and another with him, were riding by the side of the river, at some distance from the outposts, when, of a sudden, there came upon them a party of seven Moors on horseback. The companion of Perez was for returning immediately, but he replied, that never, even though he should lose his life for it, would he consent to the baseness of flight. With that, his companion riding off, Perez armed himself, closed his visor, and put his lance in the rest. But the enemies, when they knew who it was, declined the combat.

"He had therefore pursued his way by himself for some space, when he perceived that, in lacing the head-piece and shutting the visor, he had, by inadvertence, dropped his scarf. He immediately returned upon his steps that he might seek for it. The King, as it happened, had his eyes upon Perez all this time, for the royal tent looked towards the place where he was riding, and he never doubted that the knight had turned back for the purpose of provoking the Moors to the combat. But they avoided him as before, and he, having regained his scarf, came in safety to the camp.

"The honour of the action was much increased by this circumstance, that, although frequently pressed to disclose the name of the gentleman who had deserted him in that moment of danger, Perez would never consent to do so, for his modesty was equal to his bravery."

A little farther on Mariana relates, that Garci Perez

had a dispute with another gentleman, who thought proper to assert that Garci had no right to assume the coat-of-arms which he wore. "A sally having been made by the Moors, that gentleman, among many more, made his escape, but Garci stood firm to his post, and never came back to the camp until the Moors were driven again into the city. He came with his shield all bruised and battered to the place where the gentleman was standing, and pointing to the effaced bearing which was on it, said, 'Indeed, sir, it must be confessed that you show more respect than I do to this same coat-of-arms, for you keep yours bright and unsullied, while mine is sadly discoloured.' The gentleman was sorely ashamed, and thenceforth Garci Perez bore his achievement without gainsaying or dispute."

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KING FERDINAND alone did stand one day  
upon the hill,  
Surveying all his leaguer, and the ramparts of  
Seville ;  
The sight was grand, when Ferdinand by proud  
Seville was lying,  
O'er tower and tree far off to see the Christian  
banners flying.



Down chanced the King his eye to fling, where  
far the camp below  
Two gentlemen along the glen were riding soft  
and slow ;  
As void of fear each cavalier seemed to be  
riding there,  
As some strong hound may pace around the  
roebuck's thicket lair.

It was Don Garci Perez, and he would breathe  
the air,  
And he had ta'en a knight with him, that as  
lief had been elsewhere ;  
For soon this knight to Garci said, " Ride, ride  
we, or we're lost !  
I see the glance of helm and lance—it is the  
Moorish host."—

The Lord of Vargas turned him round, his  
trusty squire was near,  
The helmet on his brow he bound, his gauntlet  
grasped his spear ;  
With that upon his saddle-tree he planted him  
right steady,  
" Now come," quoth he, " whoe'er they be, I  
trow they'll find us ready."—

By this the knight who rode with him had  
turned his horse's head,  
And up the glen in fearful trim unto the camp  
had fled.

"Ha ! gone ?" quoth Garci Perez ;—he smiled,  
and said no more,  
But slowly, with his esquire, rode as he rode  
before.

It was the Count Lorenzo, just then it happened  
so,

He took his stand by Ferdinand, and with him  
gazed below ;

"My liege," quoth he, "seven Moors I see  
a-coming from the wood,

Now bring they all the blows they may, I trow  
they'll find as good ;

But it is Don Garci Perez, if his cognisance  
they know,

I guess it will be little pain to give them blow  
for blow."—

The Moors from forth the greenwood came  
riding one by one,

A gallant troop with armour resplendent in the  
sun ;

Full haughty was their bearing, as o'er the  
sward they came,  
While the calm Lord of Vargas his march was  
still the same.

They stood drawn up in order, while past them  
all rode he,  
For when upon his shield they saw the sable  
blazonry,  
And the wings of the Black Eagle, that o'er  
his crest were spread,  
They knew Don Garci Perez, and never word  
they said.

He took the casque from off his head, and gave  
it to the squire,  
"My friend," quoth he, "no need I see why I  
my brows should tire."—  
But as he doffed the helmet, he saw his scarf  
was gone,—  
"I've dropped it sure," quoth Garci, "when I  
put my helmet on."—

He looked around and saw the scarf, for still  
the Moors were near,  
And they had picked it from the sward, and  
looped it on a spear ;

"These Moors," quoth Garci Perez, "uncourteous Moors they be—

Now, by my soul, the scarf they stole, yet  
durst not question me !

"Now, reach once more my helmet."—The  
esquire said him nay,

"For a silken string why should ye fling per-  
chance your life away ?"—

"I had it from my lady," quoth Garci, "long  
ago,

And never Moor that scarf, be sure, in proud  
Seville shall show."—

But when the Moslem saw him, they stood in  
firm array,

—He rode among their armed throng, he rode  
right furiously ;

—"Stand, stand, ye thieves and robbers, lay  
down my lady's pledge !"—

He cried, and ever as he cried they felt his  
falchion's edge.

That day the Lord of Vargas came to the  
camp alone,

The scarf, his lady's largess, around his breast  
was thrown ;

Bare was his head, his sword was red, and  
from his pommel strung,  
Seven turbans green, sore hacked I ween;  
before Don Garci hung.



## THE POUNDER.

A BALLAD concerning another doughty knight of the same family, and most probably, considering the date, a brother of Garci Perez de Vargas. Its story is thus alluded to in "Don Quixote," in the chapter of the Wind-mills :—

"However, the loss of his lance was no small affliction to him ; and as he was making his complaint about it to his squire, 'I have read,' said he, 'friend Sancho, that a certain Spanish knight, whose name was Diego Perez de Vargas, having broken his sword in the heat of an engagement, pulled up by the roots a wild olive-tree, or at least tore down a massy branch, and did such wonderful execution, crushing and grinding so many Moors with it that day, that he won himself and his posterity the surname of The Pounder, or Bruiser.\* I tell this, because I intend to tear up the next oak, or holm-tree, we meet ; with the trunk whereof I hope to perform such wondrous deeds, that thou wilt esteem thyself particularly happy in having had the honour to behold them, and

\* *Machuca*, from *Machucar*, to pound as in a mortar.

been the ocular witness of achievements which posterity will scarce be able to believe.'—'Heaven grant you may!' cried Sancho : 'I believe it all, because your worship says it.' "

THE Christians have beleaguered the famous  
walls of Xeres,  
Among them are Don Alvar and Don Diego  
Perez,  
And many other gentlemen, who, day succeed-  
ing day,  
Give challenge to the Saracen and all his  
chivalry.

When rages the hot battle before the gates of  
Xeres,  
By trace of gore ye may explore the dauntless  
path of Perez.  
No knight like Don Diego—no sword like his  
is found  
In all the host, to hew the boast of Paynims to  
the ground.

It fell one day when furiously they battled on  
the plain,  
Diego shivered both his lance and trusty blade  
in twain ;

The Moors that saw it shouted, for esquire  
none was near,  
To serve Diego at his need with falchion, mace,  
or spear.

Loud, loud he blew his bugle, sore troubled  
was his eye,  
But by God's grace before his face there stood  
a tree full nigh,  
An olive-tree with branches strong, close by the  
wall of Xeres—  
“Yon goodly bough will serve, I trow,” quoth  
Don Diego Perez.

A gnarled branch he soon did wrench down  
from that olive strong,  
Which o'er his headpiece brandishing, he spurs  
among the throng.  
God wot! full many a Pagan must in his  
saddle reel!—  
What leech may cure, what beadsman shrive,  
if once that weight ye feel?

But when Don Alvar saw him thus bruising  
down the foe,  
Quoth he, “I've seen some flail-armed man  
belabour barley so!



Sure mortal mould did ne'er enfold such  
mastery of power ;

Let's call Diego Perez THE POUNDER, from  
this hour."



*THE MURDER OF THE MASTER.*



## *THE MURDER OF THE MASTER.*

THE next four ballads relate to the history of DON PEDRO, King of Castile, called THE CRUEL.

An ingenious person not long ago published a work, the avowed purpose of which was to prove that Tiberius was a humane and contemplative prince, who retired to the Island of Capreæ only that he might the better indulge in the harmless luxury of philosophic meditation : and, in like manner, Pedro the Cruel has found, in these latter times, his defenders and apologists ; above all, Voltaire.

There may be traced, without doubt, in the circumstances which attended his accession, something to palliate the atrocity of several of his bloody acts. His father had treated his mother with contempt : he had not only entertained, as his mistress, in her lifetime, a lady of the powerful family of Guzman, but actually proclaimed that lady his queen, and brought up her sons as princes in his palace ; nay, he had even betrayed some intentions of violating, in their favour, the order of succession, and the rights of Pedro. And, accordingly, no sooner was Alphonso dead, and Pedro acknowledged by the nobility,

than Leonora de Guzman, and her sons, whether from consciousness of guilt, or from fear of violence, or from both of these causes, betook themselves to various places of strength, where they endeavoured to defend themselves against the authority of the new King. After a little time, matters were accommodated by the interference of friends, and Doña Leonora took up her residence at Seville ; but Pedro was suddenly, while in that city, seized with a distemper which his physicians said must, in all probability, have a mortal termination ; and during his confinement (which lasted for several weeks) many intrigues were set afoot, and the pretensions of various candidates for the throne openly canvassed among the nobility of Castile.

Whether the King had, on his recovery, discovered anything indicative of treasonous intentions in the recent conduct of Leonora and her family (which, all things considered, seems not improbable), or whether he merely suffered himself, as was said at the time, to be overpersuaded by the vindictive arguments of his own mother, the queen-dowager, the fact is certain, that in the course of a few days Doña Leonora was arrested, and put to death by Pedro's command, in the Castle of Talaveyra. Don Fadrique (or Frederick), one of her sons, who had obtained the dignity of Master of the Order of St. Iago, fled upon this into Portugal, and fortified himself in the city of Coimbra ; while another of them, Don Enrique, or Henry, Lord of Trastamara, took refuge at the Court of Arragon, openly renouncing his allegiance to the crown

of Castile, and professing himself henceforth, in all things, the subject and vassal of the prince who gave him protection.

Henry of Trastamara was, from this time, the declared and active enemy of his brother; and in consequence of his influence, and that of his mother's kindred, but most of all, in consequence of Don Pedro's own atrocious proceedings, Castile itself was filled with continual tumults and insurrections.

Don Fadrique, however, made his peace with Pedro. After a lapse of many months, he was invited to come to the Court at Seville, and take his share in the amusements of an approaching tournament. He accepted the invitation, but was received with terrible coldness, and immediately executed within the palace. The friends of Pedro asserted that the King had that very day detected Don Fadrique in a correspondence with his brother Henry and the Arragonese; while popular belief attributed the slaughter of the Master to the unhappy influence which the too celebrated Maria de Padilla had long ere this begun to exercise over Pedro's mind.

Maria was often, in consequence of her close intimacy with Jews, called by the name of their hated race; but she was in reality not only of Christian, but of noble descent in Spain. However that might be, Pedro found her in the family of his minister, Albuquerque, where she had been brought up, loved her with all the violence of his temper, and made her his wife in all things but the name. Although political motives induced him, not

long afterwards, to contract an alliance with a princess of the French blood-royal,—the unfortunate Blanche of Bourbon,—he lived with the young queen but a few days, and then deserted her for ever, for the sake of this beautiful, jealous, and imperious mistress, whom he declared to be his true wife.

The reader will observe that there is a strange peculiarity in the structure of the ballad which narrates the Murder of the Master of St. Iago. The unfortunate Fadrique is introduced at the beginning of it as telling his own story, and so he carries it on, in the first person, until the order for his execution is pronounced by Pedro. The sequel is given as if by another voice. I can suppose this singularity to have had a musical origin.

The Master was slain in the year 1358.

---

“I SAT alone in Coimbra—the town myself  
had ta'en,—  
When came into my chamber, a messenger  
from Spain ;  
There was no treason in his look, an honest  
look he wore ;  
I from his hand the letter took,—my brother's  
seal it bore.

“ ‘Come, brother dear, the day draws near’  
(’twas thus bespoke the King),  
‘For plenar court and knightly sport, within  
the listed ring.’—  
Alas ! unhappy Master, I easy credence  
lent ;  
Alas ! for fast and faster I at his bidding  
went.

“When I set off from Coimbra, and passed  
the bound of Spain,  
I had a goodly company of spearmen in my  
train ;  
A gallant force, a score of horse, and sturdy  
mules thirteen ;  
With joyful heart I held my course—my years  
were young and green.



“A journey of good fifteen days within the week  
was done,  
I halted not, though signs I got, dark tokens  
many a one ;  
A strong stream mastered horse and mule, I  
lost my poniard fine,  
And left a page within the pool, a faithful page  
of mine.

“Yet on to proud Seville I rode ; when to the  
gate I came,  
Before me stood a man of God, to warn me  
from the same ;  
The words he spake I would not hear, his grief  
I would not see,  
I seek, said I, my brother dear—I will not stop  
for thee.

“No lists were closed upon the sand, for royal  
tourney dight ;  
No pawing horse was seen to stand, I saw no  
armèd knight ;  
Yet aye I gave my mule the spur, and hastened  
through the town,  
I stopped before his palace-door, then gaily  
leapt I down.

“They shut the door, my trusty score of friends  
were left behind ;  
I would not hear their whispered fear, no harm  
was in my mind ;  
I greeted Pedro, but he turned—I wot his look  
was cold ;  
His brother from his knee he spurned—‘ Stand  
off, thou Master bold !

“‘ Stand off, stand off, thou traitor strong !’  
’twas thus he said to me,  
‘ Thy time on earth shall not be long—what  
brings thee to my knee ?  
My lady craves a New Year’s gift, and I will  
keep my word ;  
Thy head methinks may serve the shift—Good  
yeoman, draw thy sword ! ”

. . . . .

The Master lay upon the floor ere well that  
word was said,  
Then in a charger off they bore his pale and  
bloody head ;  
They brought it to Padilla’s chair, they bowed  
them on the knee,  
“ King Pedro greets thee, lady fair, his gift he  
sends to thee.”—

She gazed upon the Master's head, her scorn  
it could not scare,  
And cruel were the words she said, and proud  
her glances were ;  
"Thou now shalt pay, thou traitor base, the  
debt of many a year,  
My dog shall lick that haughty face ; no more  
that lip shall sneer."—

She seized it by the clotted hair, and o'er the  
window flung ;  
The mastiff smelt it in his lair, forth at her cry  
he sprung ;  
The mastiff that had crouched so low to lick  
the Master's hand,  
He tossed the morsel to and fro, and licked it  
on the sand.

And ever as the mastiff tore, his bloody teeth  
were shown,  
With growl and snort he made his sport, and  
picked it to the bone.  
The baying of the beast was loud, and swiftly  
on the street  
There gathered round a gaping crowd, to see  
the mastiff eat.

Then out and spake King Pedro,—“What governance is this?

The rabble rout, my gate without, torment my dogs, I wiss.”—

Then out and spake King Pedro’s page, “It is the Master’s head,

The mastiff tears it in his rage, therewith they him have fed.”—

Then out and spake the ancient nurse, that nursed the brothers twain,

“On thee, King Pedro, lies the curse, thy brother thou hast slain;

A thousand harlots there may be within the realm of Spain,

But where is she can give to thee thy brother back again?”—

Came darkness o’er King Pedro’s brow, when thus he heard her say;

He sorely rued the accursèd vow he had fulfilled that day;

He passed unto his paramour, where on her couch she lay,

Leaning from out her painted bower, to see the mastiff’s play.

He drew her to a dungeon dark, a dungeon  
strong and deep ;

“ My father’s son lies stiff and stark, and there  
are few to weep.

Fadrique’s blood for vengeance calls, his cry is  
in mine ear ;

Thou art the cause, thou harlot false ! in dark-  
ness lie thou here.”



## *THE DEATH OF QUEEN BLANCHE.*

THAT Pedro was accessory to the violent death of this young and innocent princess whom he had married, and immediately afterwards deserted for ever, there can be no doubt. This atrocious deed was avenged abundantly ; for it certainly led, in the issue, to the downfall and death of Pedro himself.

Mariana says, very briefly, that the injuries sustained by Queen Blanche had so much offended many of Pedro's own nobility, that they drew up a formal remonstrance, and presented it to him in a style sufficiently formidable ; and that he, his proud and fierce temper being stung to madness by what he considered an unjustifiable interference with his domestic concerns, immediately gave orders for the poisoning of Blanche in her prison.

In the old French Memoirs of Du Guesclin, a much more improbable story is told at great length. The Queen Blanche, according to this account, had been banished to the Castle of Medina Sidonia, the adjoining territory being assigned to her for her maintenance. One of her vassals, a Jew, presumed to do his homage

in the usual fashion, that is, by kissing Blanche on the cheek, ere his true character was suspected either by her or her attendants. No sooner was the man known to be a Jew, than he was driven from the presence of the Queen with every mark of insult ; and this sank so deeply into his mind, that he determined to revenge himself, if possible, by the death of Blanche. He told his story to Maria de Padilla, who prevailed on the King to suffer him to take his own measures ; and he accordingly surprised the castle by night, at the head of a troop of his own countrymen, and butchered the unhappy lady.

The ballad itself is, in all likelihood, as trustworthy as any other authority ; the true particulars of such a crime were pretty sure to be kept concealed.

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“ MARIA DE PADILLA, be not thus of dismal  
mood,  
For if I twice have wedded me, it all was for  
thy good ;

“ But if upon Queen Blanche ye will that I  
some scorn should show,  
For a banner to Medina my messenger shall  
go ;

“The work shall be of Blanche’s tears, of  
Blanche’s blood the ground ;  
Such pennon shall they weave for thee, such  
sacrifice be found.”—

Then to the Lord of Ortis, that excellent  
baron,  
He said, “Now hear me, Ynigo, forthwith for  
this begone.”—

Then answer made Don Ynigo, “Such gift I  
ne’er will bring,  
For he that harmeth Lady Blanche doth harm  
my lord the King.”

Then Pedro to his chamber went, his cheek  
was burning red,  
And to a bowman of his guard the dark  
command he said.

The bowman to Medina passed ; when the  
Queen beheld him near,  
“Alas !” she said, “my maidens, he brings my  
death, I fear.”—



Then said the archer, bending low, "The King's  
commandment take,  
And see thy soul be ordered well with God  
that did it make.

"For lo! thine hour is come, therefrom no  
refuge may there be."—

Then gently spake the Lady Blanche, "My  
friend, I pardon thee;

"Do what thou wilt, so be the King hath his  
commandment given,  
Deny me not confession—if so, forgive ye,  
Heaven!"—

Much grieved the bowman for her tears, and  
for her beauty's sake,  
While thus Queen Blanche of Bourbon her last  
complaint did make:—

"O France! my noble country—O blood of  
high Bourbon,  
Not eighteen years have I seen out before my  
life is gone.

“The King hath never known me. A virgin  
true I die.

Whate’er I’ve done, to proud Castile no treason  
e’er did I.

“The crown they put upon my head was a  
crown of blood and sighs,

God grant me soon another crown more pre-  
cious in the skies !”—

These words she spake, then down she knelt,  
and took the bowman’s blow—

Her tender neck was cut in twain, and out her  
blood did flow.



## *THE DEATH OF DON PEDRO.*

THE reader may remember, that when Don Pedro had, by his excessive cruelties, quite alienated from himself the hearts of the great majority of his people, Don Henry of Trastamara, his natural brother, who had spent many years in exile, returned suddenly into Spain with a formidable band of French auxiliaries, by whose aid he drove Pedro out of his kingdom. The voice of the nation was on Henry's side, and he took possession of the throne without further opposition.

Pedro, after his treatment of Queen Blanche, could have nothing to hope from the crown of France, so he immediately threw himself into the arms of England. And our Edward the Black Prince, who then commanded in Gascony, had more than one obvious reason for taking up his cause.

The Prince of Wales marched with Don Pedro into Spain, at the head of an army of English and Gascon veterans, whose disciplined valour, Mariana very frankly confesses, gave them a decided superiority over the Spanish soldiery of the time. Henry was so unwise as

to set his stake upon a battle, and was totally defeated in the field of Najara. Unable to rally his flying troops, he was compelled to make his escape beyond the Pyrenees; and Don Pedro once more established himself in his kingdom. The battle of Najara took place in 1366.

But, in 1368, when the Black Prince had retired again into Gascony, Henry, in his turn, came back from exile with a small but gallant army, most of whom were French, commanded by the celebrated Bertram Du Gleasquin, or, as he is more commonly called, Du Guesclin,—and animated, as was natural, by strong thirst of vengeance for the insults which, in the person of Blanche, Pedro had heaped upon the royal line of their country, and the blood of Saint Louis.

Henry of Trastamara advanced into the heart of La Mancha, and there encountered Don Pedro, at the head of an army six times more numerous than that which he commanded, but composed in a great measure of Jews, Saracens, and Portuguese, — miscellaneous auxiliaries, who gave way before the ardour of the French chivalry, so that Henry remained victorious, and Pedro was compelled to take refuge in the neighbouring castle of Montiel. That fortress was so strictly blockaded by the successful enemy that the King was compelled to attempt his escape by night, with only twelve persons in his retinue, —Ferdinand de Castro being the person of most note among them.

As they wandered in the dark, they were encountered

by a body of French cavalry making the rounds, commanded by an adventurous knight, called Le Begue de Villaines. Compelled to surrender, Don Pedro put himself under the safeguard of this officer, promising him a rich ransom if he would conceal him from the knowledge of his brother Henry. The knight, according to Froissart, promised him concealment, and conveyed him to his own quarters.

But in the course of an hour, Henry was apprised that he was taken, and came with some of his followers to the tent of Allan de la Houssaye, where his unfortunate brother had been placed. In entering the chamber, he exclaimed, "Where is that whoreson and Jew, who calls himself King of Castile?"—Pedro, as proud and fearless as he was cruel, stepped instantly forward and replied, "Here I stand, the lawful son and heir of Don Alphonso, and it is thou that art but a false bastard." The rival brethren instantly grappled like lions, the French knights and Du Guesclin himself looking on. Henry drew his poniard and wounded Pedro in the face, but his body was defended by a coat-of-mail;—a violent struggle ensued:—Henry fell across a bench, and his brother being uppermost, had well-nigh mastered him, when one of Henry's followers, seizing Don Pedro by the leg, turned him over, and his master, thus at length gaining the upper hand, instantly stabbed the King to the heart.

Froissart calls this man the Vicomte de Roquebetyn, and others the Bastard of Anisse. Menard, in his history of Du Guesclin, says, that while all around gazed like

statues on the furious struggle of the brothers, Du Guesclin exclaimed to this attendant of Henry, "What! will you stand by and see your master placed at such a pass by a false renegade?—Make forward and aid him, for well you may."

Pedro's head was cut off, and his remains were meanly buried. They were afterwards disinterred by his daughter, the wife of our own John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," and deposited in Seville, with the honours due to his rank. His memory was regarded with a strange mixture of horror and compassion, which recommended him as a subject for legend and for romance. He had caused his innocent wife to be assassinated—had murdered three of his brothers,—and committed numberless cruelties upon his subjects. He had, which the age held equally scandalous, held a close intimacy with the Jews and Saracens, and had enriched himself at the expense of the Church. Yet, in spite of all these crimes, his undaunted bravery and energy of character, together with the strange circumstances of his death, excited milder feelings towards his memory.

The following ballad, which describes the death of Don Pedro, was translated by a friend (the late Sir Walter Scott). It is quoted more than once by Cervantes in "Don Quixote."

HENRY and King Pedro clasping,  
Hold in straining arms each other ;  
Tugging hard, and closely grasping,  
Brother proves his strength with brother.

Harmless pastime, sport fraternal,  
Blends not thus their limbs in strife ;  
Either aims, with rage infernal,  
Naked dagger, sharpened knife.

Close Don Henry grapples Pedro,  
Pedro holds Don Henry strait,  
Breathing, this, triumphant fury,  
That, despair and mortal hate.

Sole spectator of the struggle,  
Stands Don Henry's page afar,  
In the chase who bore his bugle,  
And who bore his sword in war.

Down they go in deadly wrestle,  
Down upon the earth they go,  
Fierce King Pedro has the vantage,  
Stout Don Henry falls below.

Marking then the fatal crisis,  
Up the page of Henry ran,

By the waist he caught Don Pedro,  
Aiding thus the fallen man.

“King to place, or to depose him,  
Dwelleth not in my desire,  
But the duty which he owes him,  
To his master pays the squire.”—

Now Don Henry has the upmost,  
Now King Pedro lies beneath,  
In his heart his brother's poniard  
Instant finds its bloody sheath.

Thus with mortal gasp and quiver,  
While the blood in bubbles welled,  
Fled the fiercest soul that ever  
In a Christian bosom dwelled.







***THE PROCLAMATION OF KING  
HENRY.***



## THE PROCLAMATION OF KING HENRY.

THE following ballad, taking up the story where it is left in the preceding one, gives us the proclamation and coronation of Don Henry, surnamed, from the courtesy of his manners, *El Cavallero*, and the grief of Pedro's lovely and unhappy mistress, Maria de Padilla. From its structure and versification, I have no doubt it is of much more modern origin than most of those in the first Cancionero.

The picture which Mariana gives us of Don Pedro, the hero of so many atrocious and tragical stories, is to me very striking. "He was pale of complexion," says the historian; "his features were high and well-formed, and stamped with a certain authority of majesty, his hair red, his figure erect, even to stiffness; he was bold and determined in action and in council; his bodily frame sank under no fatigues, his spirit under no weight of difficulty or of danger. He was passionately fond of hawking, and all violent exercises.

"In the beginning of his reign, he administered justice

among private individuals with perfect integrity. But even then were visible in him the rudiments of those vices which grew with his age, and finally led him to his ruin ; such as a general contempt and scorn of mankind, an insulting tongue, a proud and difficult ear, even to those of his household. These faults were discernible even in his tender years ; to them, as he advanced in life, were added avarice, dissolution in luxury, an utter hardness of heart, and a remorseless cruelty."—Mariana, Book xvi., chap. 16.

The reader will find almost the whole of Don Pedro's history clothed in a strain of glowing and elegant poetry, in a performance of the Baron de la Motte Fouqué. (See his "Bertrand Du Guesclin, historisches rittergedicht," Leipsig, 1822.)

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AT the feet of Don Henrique now King Pedro  
 dead is lying,  
 Not that Henry's might was greater, but that  
 blood to Heaven was crying.  
 Though deep the dagger had its sheath within  
 his brother's breast,  
 Firm on the frozen throat beneath Don Henry's  
 foot is pressed.

So dark and sullen is the glare of Pedro's lifeless eyes,  
Still half he fears what slumbers there to vengeance may arise.  
So stands the brother, on his brow the mark of blood is seen,  
Yet had he not been Pedro's Cain, his Cain had Pedro been.

Close round the scene of cursèd strife, the armed knights appear  
Of either band, with silent thoughts of joyfulness or fear ;  
All for a space, in silence, the fratricide survey,  
Then sudden bursts the mingling voice of triumph and dismay.

Glad shout on shout from Henry's host ascends unto the sky ;  
" God save King Henry—save the King—King Henry ! " is their cry.  
But Pedro's barons clasp their brows, in sadness stand they near,  
Whate'er to others he had been, their friend lies murdered here.

The deed, say those, was justly done—a tyrant's  
soul is sped ;

These ban and curse the traitorous blow, by  
which a king is dead.

“Now see,” cries one, “how Heaven's amand  
asserts the people's rights ;”

Another—“God will judge the hand that God's  
anointed smites.”—

“The Lord's vicegerent,” quoth a priest, “is  
sovereign of the land,

And he rebels 'gainst Heaven's behest, that  
slights his King's command.”—

“Now Heaven be witness, if he sinned,” thus  
speaks a gallant young,

“The fault was in Padilla's eye, that o'er him  
magic flung ;—

“Or if no magic be her blame, so heavenly  
fair is she,

The wisest, for so bright a dame, might well a  
sinner be.

Let none speak ill of Pedro—no Roderick hath  
he been ;

He dearly loved fair Spain, although 'tis true  
he slew the Queen.”

The words he spake they all might hear, yet  
none vouchsafe reply,

“God save great Henry—save the King—King  
Henry!” is the cry;

While Pedro’s liegemen turn aside, their groans  
are in your ear,

“Whate’er to others he hath been, our friend  
lies slaughtered here!”

Nor paltry souls are wanting among King  
Pedro’s band,

That, now their king is dead, draw near to  
kiss his murderer’s hand.

The false cheek clothes it in a smile, and  
laughs the hollow eye,

And wags the traitor tongue the while with  
flattery’s ready lie.

The valour of the King that *is*—the justice of  
his cause—

The blindness and the tyrannies of him the  
King that *was*—

All—all are doubled in their speech, yet truth  
enough is there

To sink the spirit shivering near, in darkness  
of despair.



The murder of the Master, the tender Infants'  
 doom,  
 And blessed Blanche's thread of life snapped  
 short in dungeon's gloom,  
 With tragedies yet unrevealed, that stained the  
 King's abode,  
 By lips his bounty should have sealed are  
 blazoned black abroad.

Whom served he most at others' cost, most  
 loud they rend the sky,  
 "God save great Henry—save our King—King  
 Henry!" is the cry.  
 But still, amid too many foes, the grief is in  
 your ear  
 Of dead King Pedro's faithful few—"Alas!  
 our lord lies here!"—

But others' tears, and others' groans, what are  
 they matched with thine,  
 Maria de Padilla—thou fatal concubine!  
 Because she is King Henry's slave, the lady  
 weepeth sore,  
 Because she's Pedro's widowed love, alas! she  
 weepeth more.

“O Pedro! Pedro!” hear her cry — “how  
often did I say  
That wicked counsel and weak trust would  
haste thy life away!” —  
She stands upon her turret top, she looks down  
from on high,  
Where mantled in his bloody cloak she sees  
her lover lie.

Low lies King Pedro in his blood, while bend-  
ing down ye see  
Caitiffs that trembled ere he spake, crouched  
at his murderer’s knee ;  
They place the sceptre in his hand, and on his  
head the crown,  
And trumpets clear are blown, and bells are  
merry through the town.

The sun shines bright, and the gay rout with  
clamours rend the sky,  
“God save great Henry—save the King—  
King Henry!” is the cry ;  
But the pale lady weeps above, with many a  
bitter tear,  
Whate’er he was, he was her love, and he lies  
slaughtered here.

At first, in silence down her cheek the drops of  
sadness roll,  
But rage and anger come to break the sorrow  
of her soul ;  
The triumph of her haters—the gladness of  
their cries,  
Enkindle flames of ire and scorn within her  
tearful eyes.

In her hot cheek the blood mounts high, as she  
stands gazing down,  
Now on proud Henry's royal state, his robe  
and golden crown,  
And now upon the trampled cloak that hides  
not from her view  
The slaughtered Pedro's marble brow, and lips  
of livid hue.

With furious grief she twists her hands among  
her long black hairs,  
And all from off her lovely brow the blameless  
locks she tears ;  
She tears the ringlets from her front, and  
scatters all the pearls  
King Pedro's hand had planted among the  
raven curls.

“Stop, caitiff tongues!”—they hear her not—

“King Pedro’s love am I.”

They heed her not—“God save the King—  
great Henry!” still they cry.

She rends her hair, she wrings her hands, but  
none to help is near,

“God look in vengeance on their deed, my  
lord lies murdered here!”—

Away she flings her garments, her broidered  
veil and vest,

As if they should behold her love within her  
lovely breast—

As if to call upon her foes the constant heart  
to see,

Where Pedro’s form is still enshrined, and  
evermore shall be.

But none on fair Maria looks, by none her  
breast is seen,—

Save angry Heaven remembering well the  
murder of the Queen,

The wounds of jealous harlot rage, which virgin  
blood must stanch,

And all the scorn that mingled in the bitter  
cup of Blanche.

The utter coldness of neglect that haughty  
spirit stings,

As if a thousand fiends were there, with all  
their flapping wings ;

She wraps the veil about her head, as if 'twere  
all a dream—

The love—the murder—and the wrath—and  
that rebellious scream ;

For still there's shouting on the plain, and  
spurring far and nigh,

“ God save the King—Amen ! amen !—King  
Henry ! ” is the cry ;

While Pedro all alone is left, upon his bloody  
bier,

Not one remains to cry to God, “ Our lord lies  
murdered here ! ”



## THE LORD OF BUTRAGO.

THE incident to which the following ballad relates, is supposed to have occurred on the famous field of Aljubarrota, where King Juan the First of Castile was defeated by the Portuguese. The King, who was at the time in a feeble state of health, exposed himself very much during the action ; and being wounded, had great difficulty in making his escape. The battle was fought A.D. 1385.

---

“YOUR horse is faint, my King, my Lord,  
your gallant horse is sick,  
His limbs are torn, his breast is gored, on his  
eye the film is thick ;  
Mount, mount on mine, oh, mount apace, I  
pray thee, mount and fly !  
Or in my arms I'll lift your grace—their  
trampling hoofs are nigh.

“My King, my King, you’re wounded sore ;  
the blood runs from your feet,  
But only lay a hand before, and I’ll lift you to  
your seat :  
Mount, Juan, for they gather fast—I hear their  
coming cry ;  
Mount, mount, and ride for jeopardy—I’ll save  
you though I die !

“Stand, noble steed, this hour of need—be  
gentle as a lamb ;  
I’ll kiss the foam from off thy mouth—thy  
master dear I am.  
Mount, Juan, mount, whate’er betide, away the  
bridle fling,  
And plunge the rowels in his side !—My horse  
shall save my King !

“Nay, never speak ; my sires, Lord King,  
received their land from yours,  
And joyfully their blood shall spring, so be it  
thine secures :  
If I should fly, and thou, my King, be found  
among the dead,  
How could I stand ’mong gentlemen, such  
scorn on my grey head ?

“Castile’s proud dames shall never point the  
finger of disdain,  
And say—there’s ONE that ran away when our  
good lords were slain,—  
I leave Diego in your care—you’ll fill his  
father’s place :  
Strike, strike the spur, and never spare — God’s  
blessing on your grace !”—

So spake the brave Montanez, Butrago’s lord  
was he ;  
And turned him to the coming host in steadfast-  
ness and glee ;  
He flung himself among them, as they came  
down the hill ;  
He died, God wot ! but not before his sword  
had drunk its fill.





## *THE KING OF ARRAGON.*

THE following little ballad represents the supposed feelings of Ferdinand, King of Arragon, on surveying Naples, after he had at last obtained possession of that city, and driven René of Anjou from the south of Italy. "The King of Arragon," says Mariana, "entered Naples as victor on the morning of Sunday, the second of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand, four hundred, and forty-two."

The brother whose death is represented as saddening the King's triumph, was Don Pedro of Arragon, who was killed "by the fourth rebound of a cannon-ball," very soon after the commencement of the siege of Naples. "When the King heard of these woeful tidings," says Mariana, "he hastened to the place where the body had been laid, and kissing the breast of the dead man, said, 'Alas! my brother, what different things had I expected of thee! God help thy soul!' And with that he wept and groaned, and then turning to his attendants, 'Alas,' said he, 'my comrades, we have lost this day the flower of

all our chivalry.' Don Pedro died in the bloom of his youth, being just twenty-seven years old, and having never been married. He had been in many wars, and in all of them he had won honour."—Mariana, Book xxi., chap. 13.

Who was the favourite boy (Pagezico), whose death the King also laments in the ballad, I have not been able to find.

---

ONE day, the King of Arragon, from the old  
citadel,  
Looked down upon the sea of Spain, as the  
billows rose and fell ;  
He looked on ship and galley, some coming  
and some going,  
With all their prize of merchandise, and all  
their streamers flowing.

Some to Castile were sailing, and some to  
Barbary—  
And then he looked on Naples, that great city  
of the sea :  
“ O city ! ” saith the King, “ how great hath  
been thy cost,  
For thee I twenty years, my fairest years, have  
lost !

“ By thee I have lost a brother ;—never Hector  
was more brave ;  
High cavaliers have dropped their tears upon  
my brother’s grave :—  
Much treasure hast thou cost me, and a little  
boy beside,  
(Alas ! thou woeful city !) for whom I would  
have died.”



## THE VOW OF REDUAN.

THE marriage of Ferdinand the Catholic and Doña Isabella having united the forces of Arragon and Castile, the total ruin of the Moorish power in Spain could no longer be deferred. The last considerable fragment of their once mighty possessions in the Peninsula, was Granada; but the fate of Malaga gave warning of its inevitable fall, while internal dissensions, and the weakness of the reigning prince, hastened and facilitated that great object of Ferdinand's ambition.

The following is a version of certain parts of two ballads; indeed, the Moor Reduan is the hero of a great many more. The subject is, as the reader will perceive, the rash vow and tragical end of a young and gallant soldier, allied, as it would appear, to the blood of the last Moorish King of Granada, Boabdil, or, as he is more generally called by the Spanish writers, *El Rey Chiquito*, i.e., The Little King.

THUS said before his lords the King to  
Reduan,

“’Tis easy to get words, deeds get we as  
we can ;

Rememberest thou the feast at which I heard  
thee saying,

’Twere easy in one night to make me Lord of  
Jaen ?

“ Well in my mind I hold the valiant vow was  
said ;

Fulfil it, boy, and gold shall shower upon thy  
head ;

But bid a long farewell, if now thou shrink  
from doing,

To bower and bonnibell, thy feasting, and thy  
wooing.”—

“ I have forgot the oath, if such I e’er did  
plight,

But needs there plighted troth to make a soldier  
fight ?

A thousand sabres bring, we’ll see how we  
may thrive.”—

“ One thousand ! ” quoth the King ; “ I trow  
thou shalt have five.”—

They passed the Elvira gate, with banners all  
displayed,

They passed in mickle state, a noble caval-  
cade ;—

What proud and pawing horses, what comely  
cavaliers,

What bravery of targets, what glittering of  
spears !

What caftans blue and scarlet, what turbans  
pleached of green ;

What waving of their crescents and plumages  
between ;

What buskins and what stirrups, what rowels  
chased in gold,

What handsome gentlemen, what buoyant  
hearts and bold !

In midst, above them all, rides he who rules  
the band,

Yon feather white and tall is the token of  
command.

He looks to the Alhambra, whence bends his  
mother down ;

“ Now Alla save my boy, and merciful  
Mahoun ! ”

But 'twas another sight—when Reduan drew  
near

To look upon the height where Jaen's towers  
appear ;

The fosse was wide and deep, the walls both  
tall and strong,

And keep was matched with keep the battle-  
ments along.

It was a heavy sight, but most for Reduan ;  
He sighed, as well he might, ere thus his  
speech began,—

“O Jaen, had I known how high thy bulwarks  
stand,

My tongue had not outgone the prowess of my  
hand.

“But since in hasty cheer I did my promise  
plight,

(What well might cost a year) to win thee in a  
night,—

The pledge demands the paying. I would my  
soldiers brave

Were half as sure of Jaen, as I am of my  
grave.

“My penitence comes late, my death lags not behind ;

I yield me up to fate, since hope I may not find.”—

With that he turned him round ;—“Now blow your trumpets high !”

But every spearman frowned, and dark was every eye.

But when he was aware that they would fain retreat,

He spurred his bright bay mare, I wot her pace was fleet ;

He rides beneath the walls, and shakes aloof his lance,

And to the Christians calls, if any will advance.

With that an arrow flew from o’er the battlement,

Young Reduan it slew, sheer through the breast it went.

He fell upon the green,—“Farewell, my gallant bay !”—

Right soon, when this was seen, broke all the Moor array.



## *THE FLIGHT FROM GRANADA.*

1492.

THE following ballad describes the final departure of the weak and unfortunate Boabdil from Granada. In point of fact, the Moorish king came out and received Ferdinand and Isabella in great form and pomp, at the gates of his lost city, presenting them with the keys on a cushion, and in abject terms entreating their protection for his person.

The valley of Purchena, in Murcia, was assigned to him for his place of residence, and a handsome revenue provided for the maintenance of him and his family; but, after a little while, "not having resolution," as Mariana expresses it, "to endure a private life in the country where he had so long reigned a king," he went over to Barbary.

The entrance of Ferdinand and Isabella into Granada took place on Friday, the 6th of January, 1492.

THERE was crying in Granada when the sun  
was going down,  
Some calling on the Trinity, some calling on  
Mahoun ;  
Here passed away the Koran, there in the  
Cross was borne,  
And here was heard the Christian bell, and  
there the Moorish horn ;

*Te Deum Laudamus !* was up the Alcala  
sung :

Down from the Alhambra's minarets were all  
the crescents flung ;  
The arms thereon of Arragon they with  
Castile's display ;  
One king comes in in triumph, one weeping  
goes away.

Thus cried the weeper, while his hands his old  
white beard did tear,  
" Farewell, farewell, Granada ! thou city with-  
out peer ;  
Woe, woe, thou pride of Heathendom, seven  
hundred years and more  
Have gone since first the faithful thy royal  
sceptre bore.

"Thou wert the happy mother of an high  
renowned race ;  
Within thee dwelt a haughty line that now go  
from their place ;  
Within thee fearless knights did dwell, who  
fought with mickle glee—  
The enemies of proud Castile, the bane of  
Christientie.

"The mother of fair dames wert thou, of truth  
and beauty rare,  
Into whose arms did courteous knights for  
solace sweet repair ;—  
For whose dear sakes the gallants of Afric  
made display  
Of might in joust and battle on many a bloody  
day :

"Here gallants held it little thing for ladies'  
sake to die,  
Or for the Prophet's honour, and pride of  
Soldanry ;  
For here did valour flourish, and deeds of war-  
like might  
Ennobled lordly palaces, in which was our  
delight.

“The gardens of thy Vega, its fields and  
blooming bowers—

Woe, woe! I see their beauty gone, and  
scattered all their flowers.—

No reverence can he claim—the king that  
such a land hath lost,

On charger never can he ride, nor be heard  
among the host—

But in some dark and dismal place, where  
none his face may see,

There, weeping and lamenting, alone that king  
should be.”—

Thus spake Granada's King as he was riding  
to the sea,

About to cross Gibraltar's Strait away to  
Barbary :—

Thus he in heaviness of soul unto his Queen  
did cry.—

(He had stopped and ta'en her in his arms, for  
together they did fly.)

“Unhappy King! whose craven soul can  
brook”—(she 'gan reply,)

“To leave behind Granada,—who hast not  
heart to die—

Now for the love I bore thy youth, thee gladly  
could I slay,  
For what is life to leave when such a crown is  
cast away ? ”



*THE DEATH OF DON ALONZO  
OF AGUILAR.*



## *THE DEATH OF DON ALONZO OF AGUILAR.*

THE Catholic zeal of Ferdinand and Isabella was gratified by the external conversion at least of a great part of the Moors of Granada ; but the inhabitants of the Sierra of Alpuxarra, a ridge of mountainous territory at no great distance from that city, resisted every argument of the priests who were sent among them, so that the royal order for baptism was at length enforced by arms.

Those Moorish mountaineers resisted for a time in several of their strongholds ; but were at last subdued, and in great part extirpated. Among many severe losses sustained by the Spanish forces in the course of this hill warfare, none was more grievous than that recorded in the following ballad. Don Alonzo of Aguilar was the elder brother of that Gonsalvo Hernandez y Cordova of Aguilar, who became so illustrious as to acquire the name of the GREAT CAPTAIN.

The circumstances of Don Alonzo's death are described somewhat differently by the historians. (See in particular, Mariana, Book xxvii., chap. 6, where no mention



is made of the Moors throwing down stones on him and his party, as in the ballad). This tragic story has been rendered familiar to all English readers by the Bishop of Dromore's exquisite version of "Rio Verde, Rio Verde!"

FERNANDO, King of Arragon, before Granada  
lies,

With dukes and barons many a one, and  
champions of emprise ;

With all the captains of Castile that serve his  
lady's crown,

He drives Boabdil from his gates, and plucks  
the crescent down.

The cross is reared upon the towers, for our  
Redeemer's sake ;

The King assembles all his powers, his triumph  
to partake,

Yet at the royal banquet, there's trouble in his  
eye—

"Now speak thy wish, it shall be done, great  
King," the lordlings cry.

Then spake Fernando, "Hear, grandees !  
which of ye all will go,

And give my banner in the breeze of Alpuxar  
to blow !

Those heights along, the Moors are strong ;  
now who, by dawn of day,  
Will plant the cross their cliffs among, and  
drive the dogs away ?"—

Then champion on champion high, and count  
on count doth look ;  
And faltering is the tongue of lord, and pale  
the cheek of duke ;  
Till starts up brave Alonzo, the knight of  
Aguilar,  
The lowmost at the royal board, but foremost  
still in war.

And thus he speaks : " I pray, my lord, that  
none but I may go ;  
For I made promise to the Queen, your  
consort, long ago,  
That ere the war should have an end, I, for  
her royal charms,  
And for my duty to her grace, would show  
some feat of arms."

Much joyed the King these words to hear—he  
bids Alonzo speed—  
And long before their revel's o'er the knight is  
on his steed ;

Alonzo's on his milk-white steed, with horse-  
men in his train—

A thousand horse, a chosen band, ere dawn  
the hills to gain.

They ride along the darkling ways, they gallop  
all the night ;

They reach Nevada ere the cock hath har-  
bingered the light,

But ere they've climbed that steep ravine the  
east is glowing red,

And the Moors their lances bright have seen,  
and Christian banners spread.

Beyond the sands, between the rocks, where  
the old cork-trees grow,

The path is rough, and mounted men must  
singly march and slow ;

There, o'er the path, the heathen range their  
ambuscado's line,

High up they wait for Aguilar, as the day  
begins to shine.

There, nought avails the eagle-eye, the guardian  
of Castile,

The eye of wisdom, nor the heart that fear  
might never feel,

The arm of strength, that wielded well the  
strong mace in the fray,  
Nor the broad plate, from whence the edge of  
falchion glanced away.

Not knightly valour there avails, nor skill of  
horse and spear,  
For rock on rock comes rumbling down from  
cliff and cavern drear ;  
Down—down like driving hail they come, and  
horse and horsemen die,  
Like cattle whose despair is dumb when the  
fierce lightnings fly.

Alonzo, with a handful more, escapes into the  
field,  
There, like a lion, stands at bay, in vain  
besought to yield ;  
A thousand foes around are seen, but none  
draws near to fight ;  
Afar with bolt and javelin they pierce the  
steadfast knight.

A hundred and a hundred darts are hissing  
round his head ;  
Had Aguilar a thousand hearts, their blood  
had all been shed ;

Faint and more faint he staggers, upon the  
slippery sod,  
At last his back is to the earth, he gives his  
soul to God.

With that the Moors plucked up their hearts  
to gaze upon his face,  
And caitiffs mangled where he lay the scourge  
of Afric's race ;  
To woody Oxijera then the gallant corpse they  
drew,  
And there, upon the village-green, they laid  
him out to view.

Upon the village-green he lay, as the moon  
was shining clear,  
And all the village damsels to look on him  
drew near ;  
They stood around him all a-gaze, beside the  
big oak-tree,  
And much his beauty they did praise, though  
mangled sore was he.

Now, so it fell, a Christian dame that knew  
Alonzo well,  
Not far from Oxijera did as a captive  
dwell,

And hearing all the marvels, across the woods  
came she,  
To look upon this Christian corpse, and wash  
it decently.

She looked upon him, and she knew the face  
of Aguilar,  
Although his beauty was disgraced with many  
a ghastly scar ;  
She knew him, and she cursed the dogs that  
pierced him from afar,  
And mangled him when he was slain—the  
Moors of Alpuxar.

The Moorish maidens, while she spake, around  
her silence kept,  
But her master dragged the dame away—then  
loud and long they wept ;  
They washed the blood, with many a tear,  
from dint of dart and arrow,  
And buried him near the waters clear of the  
brook of Alpuxarra.

## *THE DEPARTURE OF KING SEBASTIAN.*

THE reader is acquainted with the melancholy story of Sebastian, King of Portugal. It was in 1578 that his unfortunate expedition and death took place.

The following is a version of one of the Spanish ballads, founded on the history of Sebastian. There is another, which describes his death, almost in the words of a ballad already translated, concerning King Juan I. of Castile.

IT was a Lusitanian lady, and she was lofty in  
degree,  
Was fairer none, nor nobler, in all the realm  
than she ;  
I saw her that her eyes were red, as from her  
balcony,  
They wandered o'er the crowded shore and the  
resplendent sea.

Gorgeous and gay, in Lisbon's Bay, with  
streamers flaunting wide,  
Upon the gleaming waters Sebastian's galleys  
ride,  
His valorous armada (was never nobler  
sight)  
Hath young Sebastian marshalled against the  
Moorish might.

The breeze comes forth from the clear north, a  
gallant breeze there blows ;  
Their sails they lift, then out they drift, and  
first Sebastian goes.  
“ May none withstand Sebastian's hand—God  
shield my King ! ” she said ;  
Yet pale was that fair lady's cheek, her weep-  
ing eyes were red.

She looks on all the parting host, in all its  
pomp arrayed,  
Each pennon on the wind is tost, each cog-  
nizance displayed :  
Each lordly galley flings abroad, above its  
armed prow,  
The banner of the cross of God, upon the  
breeze to flow.



But one there is, whose banner, above the  
 Cross divine,  
 A scarf upholds, with azure folds, of love and  
 faith the sign :  
 Upon that galley's stern ye see a peerless  
 warrior stand,  
 Though first he goes, still back he throws his  
 eye upon the land.

Albeit through tears she looks, yet well may  
 she that form descry,  
 Was never seen a vassal mien so noble and so  
 high ;  
 Albeit the lady's cheek was pale, albeit her  
 eyes were red,  
 "May none withstand my true-love's hand !  
 God bless my Knight !" she said.

There are a thousand barons, all harnessed  
 cap-a-pee,  
 With helm and spear that glitter clear above  
 the dark-green sea ;—  
 No lack of gold or silver, to stamp each proud  
 device  
 On shield or surcoat—nor of chains and  
 jewellery of price.

The seamen's cheers the lady hears, and  
mingling voices come,  
From every deck, of glad rebeck, of trumpet  
and of drum ;—

“ Who dare withstand Sebastian's hand ? what  
Moor his gage may fling  
At young Sebastian's feet ? ” she said,—“ The  
Lord hath blessed my King.”





# **Moerish Ballads.**

It is sometimes very difficult to determine which of the Moorish Ballads ought to be included in the Historical, which in the Romantic class: and for this reason, the following five specimens are placed by themselves. Several Ballads, decidedly of Moorish origin, such as REDUAN'S VOW, THE FLIGHT FROM GRANADA, &c., have been printed in the preceding Section.

## THE BULL-FIGHT OF GAZUL.

GAZUL is the name of one of the Moorish heroes who figure in the "Historia de las Guerras Civiles de Granada." The following ballad is one of very many in which the dexterity of the Moorish cavaliers in the Bull-fight is described. The reader will observe, that the shape, activity, and resolution of the unhappy animal, destined to furnish the amusement of the spectators, are enlarged upon,—just as the qualities of a modern race-horse might be among ourselves : nor is the bull without his *name*. The day of the Baptist is a festival among the Mussulmans, as well as among Christians.

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### I.

KING ALMANZOR of Granada, he hath bid the  
trumpet sound,  
He hath summoned all the Moorish lords, from  
the hills and plains around ;

From Vega and Sierra, from Betis and  
Xenil,  
They have come with helm and cuirass of gold  
and twisted steel.

## II.

'Tis the holy Baptist's feast they hold in  
royalty and state,  
And they have closed the spacious lists, beside  
the Alhambra's gate ;  
In gowns of black and silver laced, within the  
tented ring,  
Eight Moors to fight the bull are placed in  
presence of the King.

## III.

Eight Moorish lords of valour tried, with stal-  
wart arm and true,  
The onset of the beasts abide, as they come  
rushing through ;  
The deeds they've done, the spoils they've won,  
fill all with hope and trust,  
Yet ere high in heaven appears the sun, they  
all have bit the dust.

## IV.

Then sounds the trumpet clearly, then clangs  
the loud tambour,  
Make room, make room for Gazul—throw wide,  
throw wide the door ;—  
Blow, blow the trumpet clearer still, more  
loudly strike the drum,  
The Alcaydé of Algava to fight the bull doth  
come.

## V.

And first before the King he passed, with  
reverence stooping low,  
And next he bowed him to the Queen, and the  
Infantas all a-rowe ;  
Then to his lady's grace he turned, and she to  
him did throw  
A scarf from out her balcony was whiter than  
the snow.

## VI.

With the life-blood of the slaughtered lords all  
slippery is the sand,  
Yet proudly in the centre hath Gazul ta'en his  
stand ;



And ladies look with heaving breast, and lords  
with anxious eye,  
But firmly he extends his arm,—his look is  
calm and high.

## VII.

Three bulls against the knight are loosed, and  
two come roaring on,  
He rises high in stirrup, forth stretching his  
rejón ;  
Each furious beast upon the breast he deals  
him such a blow,  
He blindly totters and gives back, across the  
sand to go.

## VIII.

“Turn, Gazul, turn,” the people cry—the third  
comes up behind,  
Low to the sand his head holds he, his nostrils  
snuff the wind ;—  
The mountaineers that lead the steers, without  
stand whispering low,  
“Now thinks this proud Alcaydé to stun Har-  
pado so ?”—

## IX.

From Guadiana comes he not, he comes not  
from Xenil,  
From Gaudalarif of the plain, or Barves of the  
hill ;  
But where from out the forest burst Xarama's  
waters clear,  
Beneath the oak trees was he nursed, this proud  
and stately steer.

## X.

Dark is his hide on either side, but the blood  
within doth boil,  
And the dun hide glows, as if on fire, as he  
paws to the turmoil.  
His eyes are jet, and they are set in crystal  
rings of snow ;  
But now they stare with one red glare of brass  
upon the foe.

## XI.

Upon the forehead of the bull the horns stand  
close and near,  
From out the broad and wrinkled skull, like  
daggers they appear ;

His neck is massy, like the trunk of some old  
knotted tree,  
Whereon the monster's shaggy mane, like  
billows curled, ye see.

## XII.

His legs are short, his hams are thick, his  
hoofs are black as night,  
Like a strong flail he holds his tail in fierce-  
ness of his might ;  
Like something molten out of iron, or hewn  
from forth the rock,  
Harpado of Xarama stands, to bide the Al-  
caydé's shock.

## XIII.

Now stops the drum—close, close they come—  
thrice meet, and thrice give back ;  
The white foam of Harpado lies on the charger's  
breast of black—  
The white foam of the charger on Harpado's  
front of dun—  
Once more advance upon his lance—once more,  
thou fearless one !

## XIV.

Once more, once more ;—in dust and gore to  
ruin must thou reel—  
In vain, in vain thou tearest the sand with  
furious heel—  
In vain, in vain, thou noble beast, I see, I see  
thee stagger,  
Now keen and cold thy neck must hold the  
stern Alcaydé's dagger !

## XV.

They have slipped a noose around his feet,  
six horses are brought in,  
And away they drag Harpado with a loud and  
joyful din,—  
Now stoop thee, lady, from thy stand, and the  
ring of price bestow  
Upon Gazul of Algava, that hath laid Harpado  
low.



## *THE ZEGRI'S BRIDE.*

THE reader cannot need to be reminded of the fatal effects which were produced by the feuds subsisting between the two great families, or rather races, of the Zegris and the Abencerrages of Granada. The following ballad is also from the "Guerras Civiles."

### I.

OF all the blood of Zegri, the chief is Lisaro,  
To wield rejón like him is none, or javelin to  
throw ;  
From the place of his dominion, he ere the  
dawn doth go,  
From Alcala de Henares, he rides in weed of  
woe.

### II.

He rides not now as he was wont, when ye  
have seen him speed  
To the field of gay Toledo, to fling his lusty  
reed ;

No gambeson of silk is on, nor rich embroidery  
Of gold-wrought robe or turban—nor jewelled tahali.

## III.

No amethyst nor garnet is shining on his brow,  
No crimson sleeve, which damsels weave at Tunis, decks him now ;  
The belt is black, the hilt is dim, but the sheathed blade is bright ;  
They have housened his barb in a murky garb, but yet her hoofs are light.

## IV.

Four horsemen good, of the Zegri blood, with Lisaro go out ;  
No flashing spear may tell them near, but yet their shafts are stout ;  
In darkness and in swiftness rides every armed knight,—  
The foam on the rein ye may see it plain, but nothing else is white.

## V.

Young Lisaro, as on they go, his bonnet  
doffeth he,  
Between its folds a sprig it holds of a dark  
and glossy tree ;  
That sprig of bay, were it away, right heavy  
heart had he—  
Fair Zayda to her Zegri gave that token privily.

## VI.

And ever as they rode, he looked upon his  
lady's boon.  
“ God knows,” quoth he, “ what fate may be—  
I may be slaughtered soon ;  
Thou still art mine, though scarce the sign of  
hope that bloomed whilere,  
But in my grave I yet shall have my Zayda's  
token dear.”—

## VII.

Young Lisaro was musing so, when onwards  
on the path,  
He well could see them riding slow ; then  
pricked he in his wrath.—

The raging sire, the kinsmen of Zayda's hateful  
house,  
Fought well that day, yet in the fray the Zegri  
won his spouse.





## *THE BRIDAL OF ANDALLA.*

THE following ballad has been often imitated by modern poets, both in Spain and in Germany :—

“ Pon te a las rejas azules, dexa la manga que labras,  
Melancholica Xarifa, veras al galan Andalla,” &c.

### I.

“ RISE up, rise up, Xarifa, lay the golden  
cushion down ;

Rise up, come to the window, and gaze with  
all the town.

From gay guitar and violin the silver notes are  
flowing,

And the lovely lute doth speak between the  
trumpet's lordly blowing,

And banners bright from lattice light are  
waving everywhere,

And the tall tall plume of our cousin's bride-  
groom floats proudly in the air :

Rise up, rise up, Xarifa, lay the golden cushion  
down ;

Rise up, come to the window, and gaze with  
all the town.

## II.

“Arise, arise, Xarifa, I see Andalla’s face,  
He bends him to the people with a calm and  
princely grace,

Through all the land of Xeres and banks of  
Guadalquivir

Rode forth bridegroom so brave as he, so brave  
and lovely never.

Yon tall plume waving o’er his brow of purple  
mixed with white,

I guess ’twas wreathed by Zara, whom he will  
wed to-night ;

Rise up, rise up, Xarifa, lay the golden cushion  
down ;

Rise up, come to the window, and gaze with  
all the town.

## III.

“What aileth thee, Xarifa, what makes thine  
eyes look down ?

Why stay ye from the window far, nor gaze  
with all the town ?

I've heard you say on many a day, and sure  
you said the truth,  
Andalla rides without a peer, among all  
Granada's youth.  
Without a peer he rideth, and yon milk-white  
horse doth go  
Beneath his stately master, with a stately step  
and slow ;  
Then rise, oh rise, Xarifa, lay the golden  
cushion down ;  
Unseen here through the lattice, you may gaze  
with all the town."—

## IV.

The Zegri lady rose not, nor laid her cushion  
down,  
Nor came she to the window to gaze with all  
the town ;—  
But though her eyes dwelt on her knee, in vain  
her fingers strove,  
And though her needle pressed the silk, no  
flower Xarifa wove ;  
One bonny rose-bud she had traced, before the  
noise drew nigh—  
That bonny bud a tear effaced, slow drooping  
from her eye.

“No—no,” she sighs—“bid me not rise, nor  
lay my cushion down,  
To gaze upon Andalla with all the gazing  
town.”

## V.

“Why rise ye not, Xarifa, nor lay your cushion  
down ?

Why gaze ye not, Xarifa, with all the gazing  
town ?

Hear, hear the trumpet how it swells, and how  
the people cry !

He stops at Zara’s palace gate—why sit ye  
still—oh why ? ”

—“At Zara’s gate stops Zara’s mate ; in him  
shall I discover

The dark-eyed youth pledged me his truth with  
tears, and was my lover ?

I will not rise, with weary eyes, nor lay my  
cushion down,

To gaze on false Andalla with all the gazing  
town ! ”



## *ZARA'S EAR-RINGS.*

### I.

"My ear-rings ! my ear-rings ! they've dropped  
into the well,  
And what to say to Muça, I cannot, cannot  
tell."—

'Twas thus, Granada's fountain by, spoke  
Albuharez' daughter.

"The well is deep, far down they lie, beneath  
the cold blue water—

To me did Muça give them, when he spake his  
sad farewell,

And what to say when he comes back, alas !  
I cannot tell.

### II.

"My ear-rings ! my ear-rings ! they were  
pearls in silver set,

That when my Moor was far away, I ne'er  
should him forget,

That I ne'er to other tongue should list, nor  
smile on other's tale,  
But remember he my lips had kissed, pure as  
those ear-rings pale—  
When he comes back, and hears that I have  
dropped them in the well,  
Oh what will Muça think of me, I cannot,  
cannot tell.

## III.

“My ear-rings! my ear-rings! he'll say they  
should have been,  
Not of pearl and of silver, but of gold and  
glittering sheen,  
Of jasper and of onyx, and of diamond shining  
clear,  
Changing to the changing light, with radiance  
insincere—  
That changeful mind unchanging gems are not  
befitting well—  
Thus will he think—and what to say, alas! I  
cannot tell.

## IV.

“He'll think when I to market went, I loitered  
by the way;  
He'll think a willing ear I lent to all the lads  
might say;

He'll think some other lover's hand, among my  
tresses noosed,  
From the ears where he had placed them, my  
rings of pearl unloosed ;  
He'll think, when I was sporting so beside this  
marble well,  
My pearls fell in,—and what to say, alas ! I  
cannot tell.

## V.

“ He'll say, I am a woman, and we are all the  
same ;  
He'll say I loved when he was here to whisper  
of his flame—  
But when he went to Tunis my virgin troth  
had broken,  
And thought no more of Muça, and cared not  
for his token.  
My ear-rings ! my ear-rings ! oh ! luckless,  
luckless well,  
For what to say to Muça, alas ! I cannot  
tell.

## VI.

“ I'll tell the truth to Muça, and I hope he will  
believe—  
That I thought of him at morning, and thought  
of him at eve ;

That, musing on my lover, when down the sun  
was gone,  
His ear-rings in my hand I held, by the foun-  
tain all alone ;  
And that my mind was o'er the sea, when from  
my hand they fell,  
And that deep his love lies in my heart, as  
they lie in the well."





## *THE LAMENTATION FOR CELIN.*

### I.

At the gate of old Granada, when all its bolts  
are barred,

At twilight at the Vega gate there is a  
trampling heard ;

There is a trampling heard, as of horses tread-  
ing slow,

And a weeping voice of women, and a heavy  
sound of woe.

“What tower is fallen, what star is set, what  
chief come these bewailing ?”

“A tower is fallen, a star is set. Alas ! alas  
for Celin !”—

### II.

Three times they knock, three times they cry,  
and wide the doors they throw ;

Dejectedly they enter, and mournfully they  
go ;

In gloomy lines they mustering stand beneath  
the hollow porch,  
Each horseman grasping in his hand a black  
and flaming torch ;  
Wet is each eye as they go by, and all around  
is wailing,  
For all have heard the misery. “Alas ! alas  
for Celin !”—

## III.

Him yesterday a Moor did slay, of Bencerraje's  
blood,  
'Twas at the solemn jousting, around the nobles  
stood ;  
The nobles of the land were by, and ladies  
bright and fair  
Looked from their latticed windows, the haughty  
sight to share ;  
But now the nobles all lament, the ladies are  
bewailing,  
For he was Granada's darling knight. “Alas !  
alas for Celin !”—

## IV.

Before him ride his vassals, in order two by two,  
With ashes on their turbans spread, most pitiful  
to view ;

Behind him his four sisters, each wrapped in  
sable veil,  
Between the tambour's dismal strokes take up  
their doleful tale ;  
When stops the muffled drum, ye hear their  
brotherless bewailing,  
And all the people, far and near, cry—"Alas !  
alas for Celin !"

## V.

Oh ! lovely lies he on the bier, above the purple  
pall,  
The flower of all Granada's youth, the loveliest  
of them all ;  
His dark, dark eyes are closed, his rosy lip is  
pale,  
The crust of blood lies black and dim upon his  
burnished mail,  
And evermore the hoarse tambour breaks in  
upon their wailing,  
Its sound is like no earthly sound—"Alas !  
alas for Celin !"—

## VI.

The Moorish maid at the lattice stands, the  
Moor stands at his door,

One maid is wringing of her hands, and one is weeping sore—

Down to the dust men bow their heads, and ashes black they strew

Upon their brodered garments of crimson, green, and blue—

Before each gate the bier stands still, then bursts the loud bewailing,

From door and lattice, high and low—"Alas t alas for Celin!"

## VII.

An old old woman cometh forth, when she hears the people cry ;

Her hair is white as silver, like horn her glazed eye.

'Twas she that nursed him at her breast, that nursed him long ago ;

She knows not whom they all lament, but soon she well shall know.

With one deep shriek she thro' doth break, when her ears receive their wailing—

"Let me kiss my Celin ere I die—Alas ! alas for Celin!"



# Romantic Ballads.



## THE MOOR CALAYNOS.

IN the following version I have taken liberty to omit many of the introductory stanzas of the famous "Coplas de Calainos." The reader will remember that this ballad is alluded to in "Don Quixote," where the knight's nocturnal visit to Toboso is described. It is generally believed to be among the most ancient, and certainly was among the most popular, of all the ballads in the Cancionero.

### I.

"I HAD six Moorish nurses, but the seventh  
was not a Moor,  
The Moors they gave me milk enow, but the  
Christian gave me lore ;  
And she told me ne'er to listen, though sweet  
the words might be,  
Till he that spake had proved his troth, and  
pledged a gallant fee."—



## II.

"Fair damsel," quoth Calaynos, "if thou wilt  
go with me,  
Say what may win thy favour, and mine that  
gift shall be.  
Fair stands the castle on the rock, the city in  
the vale,  
And bonny is the red red gold, and rich the  
silver pale."—

## III.

"Fair sir," quoth she, "virginity I never will  
lay down  
For gold, nor yet for silver, for castle, nor for  
town;  
But I will be your leman for the heads of  
certain peers—  
And I ask but three—Rinaldo's—Roland's—  
and Olivier's."—

## IV.

He kissed her hand where she did stand, he  
kissed her lips also,  
And "Bring forth," he cries, "my pennon, for  
to Paris I must go."—

I wot ye saw them rearing his banner broad  
right soon,  
Whereon revealed his bloody field its pale and  
crescent moon.

## V.

That broad bannere the Moor did rear, ere  
many days were gone,  
In foul disdain of Charlemagne, by the church  
of good Saint John ;  
In the midst of stately Paris, on the royal  
banks of Seine,  
Shall never scornful Paynim that pennon rear  
again.

## VI.

His banner he hath planted high, and loud his  
trumpet blown,  
That all the twelve might hear it well around  
King Charles's throne ;  
The note he blew right well they knew ; both  
paladin and peer .  
Had the trumpet heard of that stern lord in  
many a fierce career.

## VII.

It chanced the King, that fair morning, to the  
chase had made him bowne,  
With many a knight of warlike might, and  
prince of high renown ;  
Sir Reynold of Montalban, and Claros' lord,  
Gaston,  
Behind him rode, and Bertram good, that  
reverend old baron.

## VIII.

Black D'Ardennes' eye of mastery in that  
proud troop was seen,  
And there was Urgel's giant force, and  
Guarinos' princely mien ;  
Gallant and gay upon that day was Baldwin's  
youthful cheer,  
But first did ride, by Charles's side, Roland  
and Olivier.

## IX.

Now in a ring, around the King, not far in the  
greenwood,  
Awaiting all the huntsman's call, it chanced  
the nobles stood ;

“Now list, mine earls, now list!” quoth  
Charles, “yon breeze will come again,  
Some trumpet-note methinks doth float from  
the fair bank of Seine.”—

## X.

He scarce had heard the trumpet, the word he  
scarce had said,  
When among the trees he near him sees a dark  
and turbaned head ;  
“Now stand, now stand at my command, bold  
Moor,” quoth Charlemagne,  
“That turban green, how dare it be seen  
among the woods of Seine ?”—

## XI.

“My turban green must needs be seen among  
the woods of Seine,”  
The Moor replied, “since here I ride in quest  
of Charlemagne—  
For I serve the Moor Calaynos, and I his  
defiance bring  
To every lord that sits at the board of  
Charlemagne your King.

## XII.

“ Now lordlings fair, if anywhere in the wood  
ye’ve seen him riding,  
O tell me plain the path he has ta’en—there  
is no cause for chiding ;  
For my lord hath blown his trumpet by every  
gate of Paris—  
Long hours in vain, by the bank of Seine,  
upon his steed he tarries.”—

## XIII.

When the Emperour had heard the Moor, full  
red was his old cheek,  
“ Go back, base cur, upon the spur, for I am  
he you seek—  
Go back, and tell your master to commend  
him to Mahoun,  
For his soul shall dwell with him in hell, or  
ere yon sun go down !

## XIV.

“ Mine arm is weak, my hairs are grey ” (thus  
spake King Charlemagne),  
“ Would for one hour I had the power of my  
young days again,

As when I plucked the Saxon from out his  
mountain-den—  
Oh, soon should cease the vaunting of this  
proud Saracen !

## XV.

“ Though now mine arm be weakened, though  
now my hairs be grey,  
The hard-won praise of other days cannot be  
swept away—  
If shame there be, my liegemen, that shame on  
you must lie—  
Go forth, go forth, good Roland ; to-night this  
Moor must die.”

## XVI.

Then out and spake rough Roland—“ Ofttimes  
I’ve thinned the ranks  
Of the hot Moor, and when ’twas o’er have  
won me little thanks ;  
Some carpet knight will take delight to do this  
doughty feat,  
Whom damsels gay shall well repay with smiles  
and whispers sweet ! ”—

## XVII.

Then out and spake Sir Baldwin—the youngest  
peer was he,  
The youngest and the comeliest—“Let none  
go forth but me ;  
Sir Roland is mine uncle, and he may in safety  
jeer,  
But I will shew the youngest may be Sir  
Roland’s peer.”—

## XVIII.

“Nay, go not thou,” quoth Charlemagne,  
“thou art my gallant youth,  
And braver none I look upon ; but thy cheek  
it is too smooth :  
And the curls upon thy forehead they are too  
glossy bright :  
Some elder peer must couch his spear against  
this crafty knight.”—

## XIX.

But away, away goes Baldwin, no words can  
stop him now,  
Behind him lies the greenwood, he hath gained  
the mountain’s brow,

He reineth first his charger, within the church-  
yard green,  
Where, striding slow the elms below, the  
haughty Moor is seen.

## XX.

Then out and spake Calaynos—"Fair youth, I  
greet thee well :  
Thou art a comely stripling, and if thou with  
me wilt dwell,  
All for the grace of thy sweet face, thou shalt  
not lack thy fee,  
Within my lady's chamber a pretty page thou'lt  
be."—

## XXI.

An angry man was Baldwin, when thus he  
heard him speak,—  
"Proud knight," quoth he, "I come with thee  
a bloody spear to break."  
Oh, sternly smiled Calaynos, when thus he  
heard him say,—  
Oh, loudly as he mounted his mailed barb did  
neigh.



## XXII.

One shout, one thrust, and in the dust young  
Baldwin lies full low—  
No youthful knight could bear the might of  
that fierce warrior's blow ;  
Calaynos draws his falchion, and waves it to  
and fro,  
“Thy name now say, and for mercy pray, or  
to hell thy soul must go.”

## XXIII.

The helpless youth revealed the truth : then  
said the conquerour—  
“I spare thee for thy tender years, and for thy  
great valour ;  
But thou must rest thee captive here, and serve  
me on thy knee,  
For fain I'd tempt some doughtier peer to  
come and rescue thee.”

## XXIV.

Sir Roland heard that haughty word (he stood  
behind the wall) ;  
His heart, I trow, was heavy enow, when he  
saw his kinsman fall ;

But now his heart was burning, and never  
word he said,  
But clasped his buckler on his arm, his helmet  
on his head.

## XXV.

Another sight saw the Moorish knight, when  
Roland blew his horn,  
To call him to the combat in anger and in  
scorn ;  
All cased in steel from head to heel, in the  
stirrup high he stood,  
The long spear quivered in his hand, as if  
athirst for blood.

## XXVI.

Then out and spake Calaynos—"Thy name I  
fain would hear ;  
A coronet on thy helm is set ; I guess thou art  
a peer."—  
Sir Roland lifted up his horn, and blew another  
blast,  
"No words, base Moor !" quoth Roland, "this  
hour shall be thy last !"—

## XXVII.

I wot they met full swiftly, I wot the shock was  
rude ;  
Down fell the misbeliever, and o'er him Roland  
stood ;  
Close to his throat the steel he brought, and  
plucked his beard full sore—  
“What devil brought thee hither?—speak out  
or die, false Moor!”—

## XXVIII.

“Oh! I serve a noble damsel, a haughty maid  
of Spain,  
And in evil day I took my way, that I her grace  
might gain ;  
For every gift I offered, my lady did dis-  
dain,  
And craved the ears of certain peers that ride  
with Charlemagne.”

## XXIX.

Then loudly laughed rough Roland—“Full few  
will be her tears,

It was not love her soul did move, who bade  
thee beard THE PEERS."—

With that he smote upon his throat, and spurned  
his crest in twain,

"No more," he cries, "this moon will rise  
above the woods of Seine."



## THE ESCAPE OF GAYFEROS.

THE story of Gayfer de Bourdeaux is to be found at great length in the Romantic Chronicle of Charlemagne ; and it has supplied the Spanish minstrels with subjects for a long series of ballads. In that which follows, Gayferos, yet a boy, is represented as hearing from his mother the circumstances of his father's death ; and as narrowly escaping with his own life, in consequence of his step-father, Count Galvan's cruelty.

There is another ballad which represents Gayferos, now grown to be a man, as coming in the disguise of a pilgrim to his mother's house, and slaying his step-father with his own hand. The Countess is only satisfied as to his identity by the circumstance of the finger—

“El dedo bien as aqueste, aqui lo vereys faltar  
La condesa que esto oyera empezole de abraçar.”

## I.

BEFORE her knee the boy did stand, within the  
dais so fair,  
The golden shears were in her hand, to clip his  
curlèd hair ;  
And ever as she clipped the curls, such doleful  
words she spake,  
That tears ran from Gayferos' eyes, for his sad  
mother's sake.

## II.

"God grant a beard were on thy face, and  
strength thine arm within,  
To fling a spear, or swing a mace, like Roland  
Paladin !  
For then, I think, thou wouldst avenge thy  
father that is dead,  
Whom envious traitors slaughtered within thy  
mother's bed.

## III.

"Their bridal-gifts were rich and rare, that  
hate might not be seen ;  
They cut me garments broad and fair—none  
fairer hath the Queen."—

Then out and spake the little boy—" Each  
night to God I call,  
And to His blessèd Mother, to make me strong  
and tall !"—

## IV.

The Count he heard Gayferos, in the palace  
where he lay :—  
" Now silence, silence, Countess ! it is falsehood  
that you say ;  
I neither slew the man, nor hired another's sword  
to slay ;—  
But, that the mother hath desired, be sure the  
son shall pay !"—

## V.

The Count called to his esquires (old followers  
were they,  
Whom the dead lord had nurtured for many  
a merry day)—  
He bade them take their old lord's heir, and  
stop his tender breath—  
Alas ! 'twas piteous but to hear the manner  
of that death.

## VI.

"List, esquires, list, for my command is  
offspring of mine oath—  
The stirrup-foot and the hilt-hand see that ye  
sunder both ;—  
That ye cut out his eyes 'twere best—the safer  
he will go—  
And bring a finger and the heart, that I his  
end may know."

## VII.

The esquires took the little boy aside with  
them to go ;  
Yet, as they went, they did repent—"O God!  
must this be so ?  
How shall we think to look for grace, if this  
poor child we slay,  
When ranged before Christ Jesu's face at the  
great judgment-day ?"—

## VIII.

While they, not knowing what to do, were  
standing in such talk,  
The Countess' little lap-dog bitch by chance  
did cross their walk ;



Then out and spake one of the 'squires (you  
may hear the words he said),

"I think the coming of this bitch may serve  
us in good stead !

## IX.

"Let us take out the bitch's heart, and give it  
to Galvan ;

The boy may with a finger part, and be no  
worsen man."—

With that they cut the joint away, and  
whispered in his ear,

That he must wander many a day, nor once  
those parts come near.

## X.

"Your uncle grace and love will show ; he is  
a bounteous man ;"—

And so they let Gayferos go, and turned them  
to Galvan.

The heart and the small finger upon the board  
they laid,

And of Gayferos' slaughter a cunning story  
made.

## XI.

The Countess, when she hears them, in great grief loudly cries :

Meantime the stripling safely unto his uncle hies :—

“Now welcome, my fair boy,” he said, “what good news may they be

Come with thee to thine uncle’s hall?”—“Sad tidings come with me—

## XII.

“The false Galvan had laid his plan to have me in my grave ;

But I’ve escaped him, and am here, my boon from thee to crave :

Rise up, rise up, mine uncle, thy brother’s blood they’ve shed ;

Rise up—they’ve slain my father within my mother’s bed.”



## MELISENDRA.

THE following is a version of another of the ballads concerning Gayferos. It is the same that is quoted in the chapter of the Puppet-show in "Don Quixote." "Now, sirs, he that you see there a-horseback, wrapt up in the Gascoign-cloak, is Don Gayferos himself, whom his wife, now revenged on the Moor for his impudence, seeing from the battlements of the tower, takes him for a stranger, and talks with him as such, according to the ballad :—

"Quoth Melisendra, if perchance,  
Sir Traveller, you go for France," &c.

The place of the lady's captivity was Saragossa, anciently called Sansueña.

### I.

AT Sansueña, in the tower, fair Melisendra  
lies,  
Her heart is far away in France, and tears are  
in her eyes ;

The twilight shade is thickening laid on  
Sansueña's plain,  
Yet wistfully the lady her weary eyes doth  
strain.

## II.

She gazes from the dungeon strong, forth on  
the road to Paris,  
Weeping, and wondering why so long her  
lord Gayferos tarries,  
When lo ! a knight appears in view—a knight  
of Christian mien,  
Upon a milk-white charger he rides the elms  
between.

## III.

She from her window reaches forth her hand a  
sign to make,  
“ Oh, if you be a knight of worth, draw near  
for mercy's sake ;  
For mercy and sweet charity, draw near,  
Sir Knight, to me,  
And tell me if ye ride to France, or whither  
bowne ye be.

## IV.

“Oh, if ye be a Christian knight, and if to  
France you go,  
I pray thee tell Gayferos that you have seen  
my woe ;  
That you have seen me weeping, here in the  
Moorish tower,  
While he is gay by night and day, in hall and  
lady’s bower.

## V.

“Seven summers have I waited, seven winters  
long are spent,  
Yet word of comfort none he speaks, nor  
token hath he sent ;  
And if he is weary of my love, and would have  
me wed a stranger,  
Still say his love is true to him—nor time nor  
wrong can change her.”

## VI.

The knight on stirrup rising, bids her wipe her  
tears away,—  
“My love, no time for weeping, no peril save  
delay—

Come, boldly spring, and lightly leap—no  
listening Moor is near us,  
‘And by dawn of day we’ll be far away’—so  
spake the knight Gayferos.

## VII.

She hath made the sign of the Cross divine,  
and an Ave she hath said,  
And she dares the leap both wide and deep—  
that lady without dread ;  
And he hath kissed her pale pale cheek, and  
lifted her behind,  
Saint Denis speed the milk-white steed—no  
Moor their path shall find.



## ***THE LADY ALDA'S DREAM.***

THE following is an attempt to render one of the most admired of all the Spanish ballads.

“ En Paris esta Dōna Alda, la esposa de Don Roldan,  
Trecientas damas con ella, para la acompañar,  
Todas visten un vestido, todas calçan un calçar, &c.”

In its whole structure and strain it bears a very remarkable resemblance to several of our own old ballads—both English and Scottish.

### **I.**

IN Paris sits the lady that shall be Sir Roland's  
    bride,  
Three hundred damsels with her, her bidding  
    to abide ;  
All clothed in the same fashion, both the  
    mantle and the shoon,  
All eating at one table, within her hall at  
    noon :  
All save the Lady Alda, she is lady of them  
    all,  
She keeps her place upon the dais, and they  
    serve her in her hall ;

The thread of gold a hundred spin, the lawn a  
hundred weave,  
And a hundred play sweet melody within  
Alda's bower at eve.

## II.

With the sound of their sweet playing, the lady  
falls asleep,  
And she dreams a doleful dream, and her  
damsels hear her weep :  
There is sorrow in her slumber, and she waketh  
with a cry,  
And she calleth for her damsels, and swiftly  
they come nigh.  
“Now, what is it, Lady Alda” (you may hear  
the words they say),  
“Bringeth sorrow to thy pillow, and chaseth  
sleep away?”—  
“Oh, my maidens!” quoth the lady, “my  
heart it is full sore !  
I have dreamt a dream of evil, and can slumber  
never more.

## III.

“For I was upon a mountain, in a bare and  
desert place,



And I saw a mighty eagle, and a falcon he did  
chase ;  
And to me the falcon came, and I hid it in my  
breast,  
But the mighty bird pursuing, came and rent  
away my vest ;  
And he scattered all the feathers, and blood  
was on his beak,  
And ever, as he tore and tore, I heard the  
falcon shriek :  
Now read my vision, damsels, now read my  
dream to me,  
For my heart may well be heavy that doleful  
sight to see."—

## IV.

Out spake the foremost damsel was in her  
chamber there—  
(You may hear the words she says), "Oh ! my  
lady's dream is fair—  
The mountain is St. Denis' choir ; and thou  
the falcon art,  
And the eagle strong that teareth the garment  
from thy heart,  
And scattereth the feathers, he is the Pala-  
din—

That, when again he comes from Spain, must  
sleep thy bower within ;—  
Then be blythe of cheer, my lady, for the  
dream thou must not grieve,  
It means but that thy bridegroom shall come  
to thee at eve.”—

## V.

“If thou hast read my vision, and read it  
cunningly,”  
Thus said the Lady Alda, “thou shalt not lack  
thy fee.”—  
But woe is me for Alda ! there was heard at  
morning hour,  
A voice of lamentation within that lady's  
bower ;  
For there had come to Paris a messenger by  
night,  
And his horse it was a-weary, and his visage it  
was white ;  
And there's weeping in the chamber, and there's  
silence in the hall,  
For Sir Roland has been slaughtered in the  
chase of Roncesval.

## THE ADMIRAL GUARINOS.

THIS is a translation of the ballad which Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, when at Toboso, overheard a peasant singing, as he was going to his work at daybreak. "Iba cantando," says Cervantes, "aquel romance que dice,

"Mala la vistes Franceses la caça de Roncesvalles."

### I.

THE day of Roncesvalles was a dismal day for  
you,  
Ye men of France, for there the lance of King  
Charles was broke in two.  
Ye well may curse that rueful field, for many a  
noble peer,  
In fray or fight, the dust did bite, beneath  
Bernardo's spear.

### II.

There captured was Guarinos, King Charles's  
admiral;  
Seven Moorish kings surrounded him, and  
seized him for their thrall;

Seven times, when all the chase was o'er, for  
Guarinos lots they cast ;  
Seven times Marlotes won the throw, and the  
knight was his at last.

## III.

Much joy had then Marlotes, and his captive  
much did prize,  
Above all the wealth of Araby, he was precious  
in his eyes.  
Within his tent at evening he made the best of  
cheer,  
And thus, the banquet done, he spake unto his  
prisoner.

## IV.

“Now, for the sake of Alla, Lord Admiral  
Guarinos,  
Be thou a Moslem, and much love shall ever  
rest between us,  
Two daughters have I—all the day thy hand-  
maid one shall be,  
The other (and the fairer far) by night shall  
cherish thee.

## V.

“The one shall be thy waiting-maid, thy weary  
feet to lave,  
To scatter perfumes on thy head, and fetch  
thee garments brave ;  
The other—she the pretty—shall deck her  
bridal-bower,  
And my field and my city they both shall be  
her dower.

## VI.

“If more thou wishest, more I’ll give—speak  
boldly what thy thought is.”—  
Thus earnestly and kindly to Guarinos said  
Marlotes ;—  
But not a moment did he take to ponder or to  
pause,  
Thus clear and quick the answer of the Christian  
Captain was ;

## VII.

“Now, God forbid ! Marlotes, and Mary His  
dear mother,  
That I should leave the faith of Christ, and  
bind me to another.

For women—I've one wife in France, and I'll  
wed no more in Spain ;  
I change not faith, I break not vow, for  
courtesy or gain."—

## VIII.

Wroth waxed King Marlotes, when thus he  
heard him say,  
And all for ire commanded, he should be led  
away ;  
Away unto the dungeon-keep, beneath its vaults  
to lie,  
With fetters bound in darkness deep, far off  
from sun and sky.

## IX.

With iron bands they bound his hands : that  
sore unworthy plight  
Might well express his helplessness, doomed  
never more to fight.  
Again, from cincture down to knee, long bolts  
of iron he bore,  
Which signified the knight should ride on  
charger never more.

## X.

Three times alone, in all the year, it is the  
captive's doom,  
To see God's daylight bright and clear, instead  
of dungeon gloom ;  
Three times alone they bring him out, like  
Samson long ago,  
Before the Moorish rabble-rout to be a sport  
and show.

## XI.

On three high feasts they bring him forth, a  
spectacle to be,  
The feast of Pasque, and the great day of the  
Nativity,  
And on that morn, more solemn yet, when  
maidens strip the bowers,  
And gladden mosque and minaret with the  
firstlings of the flowers.

## XII.

Days come and go of gloom and show : seven  
years are come and gone,  
And now doth fall the festival of the holy  
Baptist John ;

Christian and Moslem tilts and jousts, to give  
it homage due ;  
And rushes on the paths to spread they force  
the sulky Jew.

## XIII.

Marlotes, in his joy and pride, a target high  
doth rear,  
Below the Moorish knights must ride and  
pierce it with the spear ;  
But 'tis so high up in the sky, albeit much  
they strain,  
No Moorish lance so far may fly, Marlotes'  
prize to gain.

## XIV.

Wroth waxed King Marlotes, when he beheld  
them fail,  
The whisker trembled on his lip, his cheek for  
ire was pale ;  
And heralds proclamation made, with trumpets,  
through the town,—  
“ Nor child shall suck, nor man shall eat, till  
the mark be tumbled down.”—



## XV.

The cry of proclamation, and the trumpet's  
haughty sound,  
Did send an echo to the vault where the  
Admiral was bound.  
"Now, help me God!" the captive cries,  
"what means this din so loud?  
O Queen of Heaven! be vengeance given on  
these thy haters proud!

## XVI.

"Oh! is it that some Pagan gay doth Marlotes'  
daughter wed,  
And that they bear my scorned fair in triumph  
to his bed?  
Or is it that the day is come—one of the  
hateful three,  
When they, with trumpet, fife, and drum,  
make heathen game of me?"—

## XVII.

These words the jailer chanced to hear, and  
thus to him he said,  
"These tabours, Lord, and trumpets clear, con-  
duct no bride to bed ;

Nor has the feast come round again, when he  
that has the right,  
Commands thee forth, thou foe of Spain, to  
glad the people's sight.

## XVIII.

"This is the joyful morning of John the  
Baptist's day,  
When Moor and Christian feasts at home, each  
in his nation's way ;  
But now our King commands that none his  
banquet shall begin,  
Until some knight, by strength or sleight, the  
spearman's prize do win."—

## XIX.

Then out and spake Guarinos, "Oh ! soon  
each man should feed,  
Were I but mounted once again on my own  
gallant steed.  
Oh ! were I mounted as of old, and harnessed  
cap-a-pee,  
Full soon Marlotes' prize I'd hold, whate'er its  
price may be.

## XX.

"Give me my horse, mine old grey horse, so  
be he is not dead,  
All gallantly caparisoned, with plate on breast  
and head,  
And give the lance I brought from France,  
and if I win it not,  
My life shall be the forfeiture—I'll yield it  
on the spot."—

## XXI.

The jailer wondered at his words. Thus to  
the knight said he,  
"Seven weary years of chains and gloom have  
little humbled thee ;  
There's never a man in Spain, I trow, the like  
so well might bear ;  
And if thou wilt, I with thy vow will to the  
King repair."—

## XXII.

The jailer put his mantle on, and came unto  
the King,  
He found him sitting on the throne, within his  
listed ring ;

Close to his ear he planted him, and the story  
did begin,  
How bold Guarinos vaunted him the spear-  
man's prize to win.

## XXIII.

That, were he mounted but once more on his  
own gallant grey,  
And armed with the lance he bore on Ronces-  
valles' day,  
What never Moorish knight could pierce, he  
would pierce it at a blow,  
Or give with joy his life-blood fierce, at  
Marlotes' feet to flow.

## XXIV.

Much marvelling, then said the King, "Bring  
Sir Guarinos forth,  
And in the grange go seek ye for his grey  
steed of worth ;  
His arms are rusty on the wall—seven years  
have gone, I judge,  
Since that strong horse has bent his force to  
be a carrion drudge.

## XXV.

“Now this will be a sight indeed, to see the  
    enfeebled lord  
Essay to mount that ragged steed, and draw  
    that rusty sword ;  
And for the vaunting of his phrase he well  
    deserves to die,  
So, jailer, gird his harness on, and bring your  
    champion nigh.”—

## XXVI.

They have girded on his shirt of mail, his  
    cuisses well they've clasped,  
And they've barred the helm on his visage pale,  
    and his hand the lance hath grasped,  
And they have caught the old grey horse, the  
    horse he loved of yore,  
And he stands pawing at the gate—caparisoned  
    once more.

## XXVII.

When the knight came out the Moors did  
    shout, and loudly laughed the King,  
For the horse he pranced and capered, and  
    furiously did fling ;

But Guarinos whispered in his ear, and looked  
into his face,  
Then stood the old charger like a lamb, with a  
calm and gentle grace.

## XXVIII.

Oh! lightly did Guarinos vault into the  
saddle-tree,  
And slowly riding down made halt before  
Marlotes' knee;  
Again the heathen laughed aloud—"All hail,  
sir knight," quoth he,  
"Now do thy best, thou champion proud:  
thy blood I look to see."—

## XXIX.

With that Guarinos, lance in rest, against the  
scoffer rode,  
Pierced at one thrust his envious breast, and  
down his turban trode.  
Now ride, now ride, Guarinos—nor lance nor  
rowel spare—  
Slay, slay, and gallop for thy life: the land  
of France lies *there!*

## THE LADY OF THE TREE.

THE following is one of the few old Spanish ballads in which mention is made of the Fairies. The sleeping child's being taken away from the arms of the nurse, is a circumstance quite in accordance with our own tales of Fairyland ; but the seven years' enchantment in the tree reminds us more of those Oriental fictions, the influence of which has stamped so many indelible traces on the imaginative literature of Spain.

### I.

THE knight had hunted long, and twilight  
closed the day,  
His hounds were weak and weary, his hawk  
had flown away ;  
He stopped beneath an oak, an old and mighty  
tree,  
Then out the maiden spoke, and a comely  
maid was she.

### II.

The knight 'gan lift his eye, the shady boughs  
between ;  
She had her seat on high, among the oak  
leaves green ;

Her golden curls lay clustering above her  
breast of snow ;  
But when the breeze was westering, upon it  
they did flow.

## III.

“Oh, fear not, gentle knight ; there is no cause  
for fear ;  
I am a good king's daughter, long years  
enchanted here ;  
Seven cruel fairies found me—they charmed  
a sleeping child ;  
Seven years their charm hath bound me, a  
damsel undefiled.

## IV.

“Seven weary years are gone since o'er me  
charms they threw ;  
I have dwelt here alone—I have seen none  
but you.  
My seven sad years are spent ;—for Christ that  
died on rood,  
Thou noble knight consent, and lead me from  
the wood !



## V.

"Oh, bring me forth again from out this  
darksome place !

I dare not sleep for terror of the unholy race.

Oh, take me, gentle sir ! I'll be a wife to  
thee—

I'll be thy lowly leman, if wife I may not  
be."—

## VI.

"Till dawns the morning, wait, thou lovely  
lady, here ;

I'll ask my mother straight, for her reproof  
I fear."—

"Oh, ill beseems thee, knight !" said she, that  
maid forlorn,

"The blood of kings to slight—a lady's tears  
to scorn."

## VII.

He came when morning broke, to fetch the  
maid away,

But could not find the oak wherein she made  
her stay ;

All through the wilderness he sought in bower  
and tree—  
Fair lordlings, well ye guess what weary heart  
had he.

## VIII.

There came a sound of voices from up the  
forest glen,  
The King had come to find her with all his  
gentlemen ;  
They rode in mickle glee — a joyous caval-  
cade—  
Fair in the midst rode she, but never word  
she said.

## IX.

Though on the green he knelt, no look on him  
she cast—  
His hand was on the hilt ere all the train was  
past.  
“Oh shame to knightly blood ! Oh scorn to  
chivalry !  
I’ll die within the wood ;—no eye my death  
shall see !”

## THE AVENGING CHILDE.

THE ballad of the *Infante Vengador* is proved to be of very high antiquity by certain particulars in its language. The circumstance of the tiled floor, and some others of the same sort, will not escape the notice of the antiquarian reader.

### I.

HURRAH ! hurrah ! avoid the way of the  
Avenging Childe ;  
His horse is swift as sands that drift—an  
Arab of the wild ;  
His gown is twisted round his arm—a ghastly  
cheek he wears ;  
And in his hand, for deadly harm, a hunting  
knife he bears.

### II.

Avoid that knife in battle-strife, that weapon  
short and thin ;  
The dragon's gore hath bathed it o'er, seven  
times 'twas steeped therein ;  
Seven times the smith hath proved its pith, it  
cuts a coultter through—  
In France the blade was fashioned, from Spain  
the shaft it drew.

## III.

He sharpens it, as he doth ride, upon his  
saddle bow,  
He sharpens it on either side, he makes the  
steel to glow.  
He rides to find Don Quadros, that false and  
faitour knight,  
His glance of ire is hot as fire, although his  
cheek be white.

## IV.

He found him standing by the King within the  
judgment-hall ;  
He rushed within the barons' ring—he stood  
before them all.  
Seven times he gazed and pondered, if he the  
deed should do,  
Eight times distraught he looked and thought,  
then out his dagger flew.

## V.

He stabbed therewith at Quadros—the King  
did step between,  
It pierced his royal garment of purple wove  
with green ;  
He fell beneath the canopy, upon the tiles he  
lay.

"Thou traitor keen, what dost thou mean? thy  
King why wouldst thou slay?"—

## VI.

"Now, pardon, pardon," cried the Childe, "I  
stabbed not, King, at thee,  
But him, that caitiff, blood-defiled, who stood  
beside thy knee;  
Eight brothers were we—in the land might  
none more loving be—  
They all are slain by Quadros' hand—they all  
are dead but me.

## VII.

"Good King, I fain would wash the stain—for  
vengeance is my cry;  
This murderer with sword and spear to battle  
I defy."—  
But all took part with Quadros, except one  
lovely May,  
Except the King's fair daughter, none word  
for him would say.

## VIII.

She took their hands, she led them forth into  
the court below;

She bade the ring be guarded ; she bade the  
trumpet blow ;  
From lofty place for that stern race the  
signal she did throw—  
“With truth and right the Lord will fight—  
—together let them go.”—

## IX.

The one is up, the other down, the hunter's  
knife is bare ;  
It cuts the lace beneath the face, it cuts  
through beard and hair ;  
Right soon that knife hath quenched his life  
—the head is sundered sheer ;  
Then gladsome smiled the Avenging Childe,  
and fixed it on his spear.

## X.

But when the King beholds him bring that  
token of his truth,  
Nor scorn nor wrath his bosom hath—“Kneel  
down, thou noble youth ;  
Kneel down, kneel down, and kiss my crown,  
I am no more thy foe ;  
My daughter now may pay the vow she  
plighted long ago.”

## COUNT ARNALDOS.

THIS ballad is in the Cancionero of Antwerp, 1555. I should be inclined to suppose that

“More is meant than meets the ear,”

—that some religious allegory is intended to be shadowed forth.

### I.

WHO had ever such adventure,  
Holy priest, or virgin nun,  
As befell the Count Arnaldos  
At the rising of the sun?

### II.

On his wrist the hawk was hooded,  
Forth with horn and hound went he,  
When he saw a stately galley  
Sailing on the silent sea.

### III.

Sail of satin, mast of cedar,  
Burnished poop of beaten gold—  
Many a morn you'll hood your falcon  
Ere you such a bark behold.

## IV.

Sails of satin, masts of cedar,  
Golden poops may come again,  
But mortal ear no more shall listen  
To yon grey-haired sailor's strain.

## V.

Heart may beat, and eye may glisten,  
Faith is strong, and Hope is free,  
But mortal ear no more shall listen  
To the song that rules the sea.

## VI.

When the grey-haired sailor chaunted,  
Every wind was hushed to sleep—  
Like a virgin's bosom panted  
All the wide reposing deep.

## VII.

Bright in beauty rose the star-fish  
From her green cave down below,  
Right above the eagle poised him—  
Holy music charmed him so.



## VIII.

“Stately galley ! glorious galley !  
God hath poured His grace on thee !  
Thou alone mayst scorn the perils  
Of the dread devouring sea !

## IX.

“False Almeria’s reefs and shallows,  
Black Gibraltar’s giant rocks,  
Sound and sand-bank, gulf and whirlpool,  
All—my glorious galley mocks !”—

## X.

“For the sake of God, our Maker !”—  
(Count Arnaldos’ cry was strong),  
“Old man, let me be partaker  
In the secret of thy song !”—

## XI.

“Count Arnaldos ! Count Arnaldos !  
Hearts I read, and thoughts I know—  
Wouldst thou learn the ocean secret,  
In our galley thou must go.”

## SONG FOR THE MORNING OF THE DAY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

THE Marquis du Palmy said, many years ago, in his ingenious Essay, "Sur la vie privée des François,"—" Les feux de la Saint Jean, fondés sur ce qu'on lit dans le Nouveau Testament (St. Luc, i., 14), que les nations se réjouirent à la naissance de Saint Jean, sont presque éteints par tout."

Both in the northern and the southern parts of Europe, there prevailed of old a superstitious custom, of which the traces probably linger to this day, in many simple districts. The young women rose on this sacred morning ere the sun was up, and collected garlands of flowers, which they bound upon their heads; and according as the dew remained upon these a longer or a shorter time, they augured more or less favourably of the constancy of their lovers.

Another ceremony was to enclose a wether in a hut of heath, and dance and sing round it, while she who desired to have her fortune told stood by the door. If the wether remained still, the omen was good. If he pushed his horns through the frail roof or door, then the lover was false-hearted.

That the day of the Baptist was a great festival among the Spanish Moors, the reader may gather from many passages in the foregoing ballads, particularly that of "The Admiral Guarinos." There are two in the Can-

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cionero which show that some part at least of the amorous superstitions of the day were also shared by them. One of them begins—

“ La mañana de San Juan, salen a coger guirnaldas,  
Zara muger del Rey Chico, con sus mas queridas damas,” &c.

The other—

“ La mañana de San Juan, a punta que alboreava,  
Gran fiesta hazen los Moros por la vega de Granada,  
Rebolviendo sus cavallos, y jugando con las lanzas,  
Ricos pendones en ellas, labrados por las amadas.

*El moro que amores tiene, señales dellos monstrava,  
Y el que amiga no tenia, alli no escaramuçava,”* &c.

The following song is one that used to be sung by the Spanish country-girls, as they went out to gather their dew and their flowers, on St. John's day in the morning. There are many of the same kind ; such as that beginning

“ Este día de San Juan  
Ay de mí !  
Que no solia ser así ! ” &c.

And that other—

“ Yo no me porne guirnalda  
La mañana de San Juan,  
Pues mis amores se van,” &c.

I.

COME forth, come forth, my maidens, 'tis the  
day of good St. John,  
It is the Baptist's morning that breaks the  
hills upon,

And let us all go forth together, while the  
blessed day is new,  
To dress with flowers the snow-white wether,  
ere the sun has dried the dew.  
Come forth, come forth, &c.

II.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, the  
woodlands all are green,  
And the little birds are singing the opening  
leaves between,  
And let us all go forth together, to gather  
trefoil by the stream,  
Ere the face of Guidalquiver glows beneath  
the strengthening beam.  
Come forth, come forth, &c.

III.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, and  
slumber not away  
The blessed morning of the holy  
Baptist's day ;  
There's trefoil on the meadow, and lilies on  
the lee,  
And hawthorn blossoms on the bush which  
you must pluck with me.

288 SONG FOR THE MORNING OF ST. JOHN.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, the air is  
calm and cool,  
And the violet blue far down ye'll view,  
reflected in the pool ;  
The violets and the roses, and the jasmines all  
together,  
We'll bind in garlands on the brow of the  
strong and lovely wether.

IV.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, we'll  
gather myrtle boughs,  
And we shall learn, from the dews of the  
fern, if our lads will keep their vows.  
If the wether be still, as we dance on the hill,  
and the dew hangs sweet on the flowers,  
Then we'll kiss off the dew, for our lovers are  
true, and the Baptist's blessing is ours.

V.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, 'tis the  
day of good St. John,  
It is the Baptist's morning that breaks the  
hills upon ;  
And let us all go forth together, while the  
blessed day is new,  
To dress with flowers the snow-white wether,  
ere the sun has dried the dew.

## *JULIANA.*

THE following ballad is inserted in this place on account of an allusion it contains to the ancient custom which forms the subject of the preceding one.

It seems to represent the frenzy of a Spanish knight, who has gone mad, in consequence of his mistress having been carried off in the course of a Moorish foray.

“ Arriba ! canes, arriba ! que rabia mala os mate,  
En jueves matays el puerco, y en viernes comeys la  
carne,” &c.

### I.

“ OFF ! off ! ye hounds !—in madness an ill  
death be your doom !  
The boar ye killed on Thursday on Friday ye  
consume !  
Ay me ! and it is now seven years I in this  
valley go ;  
Barefoot I wander, and the blood from out my  
nails doth flow.

### II.

“ I eat the raw flesh of the boar, I drink his  
red blood here,

Seeking, with heavy heart and sore, my princess  
and my dear.

'Twas on the Baptist's morning the Moors my  
princess found,

While she was gathering roses upon her father's  
ground."—

### III.

Fair Juliana heard his voice where by the Moor  
she lay,

Even in the Moor's encircling arms she heard  
what he did say ;

The lady listened, and she wept within that  
guarded place,

While her Moor lord beside her slept, the tears  
fell on his face.



## THE SONG OF THE GALLEY.

THIS is from a song in the Cancionero of Valencia, 1511.

"Galeristas de España  
Parad los remos," &c.

### I.

"YE mariners of Spain,  
Bend strongly on your oars,  
And bring my love again,  
For he lies among the Moors.

### II.

"Ye galleys fairly built,  
Like castles on the sea,  
Oh, great will be your guilt,  
If ye bring him not to me."—

### III.

"The wind is blowing strong,  
The breeze will aid your oars ;  
Oh, swiftly fly along,  
For he lies among the Moors.



## IV.

"The sweet breeze of the sea  
Cools every cheek but mine ;  
Hot is its breath to me,  
As I gaze upon the brine.

## V.

"Lift up, lift up your sail,  
And bend upon your oars ;  
Oh, lose not the fair gale,  
For he lies among the Moors.

## VI.

"It is a narrow strait,  
I see the blue hills over ;  
Your coming I'll await,  
And thank you for my lover.

## VII.

"To Mary I will pray,  
While ye bend upon your oars ;  
Twill be a blessed day,  
If ye fetch him from the Moors."

## **THE WANDERING KNIGHT'S SONG,**

**In the Cancionero of Antwerp, 1555.**

**"Mis arreos son las armas  
Mi descanso el pelear."**

### **I.**

**My ornaments are arms,  
My pastime is in war,  
My bed is cold upon the wold,  
My lamp yon star :**

### **II.**

**My journeyings are long,  
My slumbers short and broken ;  
From hill to hill I wander still,  
Kissing thy token.**

### **III.**

**I ride from land to land,  
I sail from sea to sea ;  
Some day more kind I fate may find,  
Some night kiss thee.**

## SERENADE.

From the Romancero General of 1604.

"Mientras duerme mi niña," &c.

### I.

WHILE my lady sleepeth,  
The dark blue heaven is bright,  
Soft the moonbeam creepeth  
Round her bower all night.  
Thou gentle, gentle breeze,  
While my lady slumbers,  
Waft lightly through the trees  
Echoes of my numbers,  
Her dreaming ear to please.

### II.

Should ye, breathing numbers  
That for her I weave,  
Should ye break her slumbers,  
All my soul would grieve.

Rise on the gentle breeze,  
And gain her lattice' height  
O'er yon poplar trees,  
But be your echoes light  
As hum of distant bees.

## III.

All the stars are glowing  
In the gorgeous sky,  
In the stream scarce flowing  
Mimic lustres lie :—  
Blow, gentle, gentle breeze,  
But bring no cloud to hide  
Their dear resplendencies ;  
Nor chase from Zara's side  
Dreams bright and pure as these.



## THE CAPTIVE KNIGHT AND THE BLACKBIRD.

THE following is a translation of a ballad in the Cancionero of Antwerp, 1555.

"Pues el mes era de Mayo," &c.

There is one in the Cancionero General of Valencia, 1511, of which this would seem to have been no more than an expansion. The older is perhaps the finer of the two. It is, at all events, so short, that I shall transcribe it.

"Que por Mayo era por Mayo,  
Cuando los blandos calores,  
Cuando los enamorados  
Van a servir sus amores ;  
Sino yo, triste Mezquino,  
Que yago en estas prisiones,  
Que ni se cuando es de dia  
Ni menos cuando es de Noche ;  
Sino por una avecilla  
Que me cantaba al alvore.—  
Matomela un balletero  
Dele Dios mal galardone !"

### I.

"'TIS now, they say, the month of May, 'tis  
now the moons are bright ;

'Tis now the maids, 'mong greenwood shades,  
 sit with their loves by night ;  
 'Tis now the hearts of lovers true are glad the  
 groves among ;  
 'Tis now they sit the long night through, and  
 list the thrush's song.

II.

"Woe dwells with me, in spite of thee, thou  
 gladsome month of May ;  
 I cannot see what stars there be, I know not  
 night from day.  
 There *was* a bird, whose voice I heard, oh,  
 sweet my small bird sung,  
 I heard its tune when night was gone, and up  
 the morning sprung.

III.

"To comfort me in darkness bound, comes  
 now no voice of cheer,  
 Long have I listened for the sound, there is no  
 bird to hear.  
 Sweet bird ! he had a cruel heart, whose steel  
 thy bosom tore ;  
 A ruffian hand discharged the dart, that makes  
 thee sing no more.

## IV.

“I am the vassal of my King—it never shall  
be said  
That I even *hence* a curse could fling against  
my liege's head ;  
But if the jailer slew the merle, no sin is in  
my word,  
God look in anger on the churl that harmed  
my harmless bird !

## V.

“Oh, should some kindly Christian bring  
another bird to me,  
Thy tune I in his ear would sing till he could  
sing like thee ;  
But were a dove within my choice, my song  
would soon be o'er,  
For he would understand my voice, and fly to  
Leonore.

## VI.

“He would fly swiftly through the air, and  
though he could not speak,  
He'd ask a file, which he could bear within his  
little beak ;

Had I a file, these fetters vile I from my wrist  
would break,  
And see right soon the fair May moon shine  
on my lady's cheek."—

VII.

It chanced while a poor captive knight, within  
yon dungeon strong;  
Lamented thus the arrow's flight that stopped  
his blackbird's song,  
(Unknown to him) the King was near; he  
heard him through the wall,—  
“Nay, since he has no merle to hear, 'tis  
time his fetters fall.”





## VALLADOLID.

THIS is a translation from one of the ballads in Sepulveda's collection (Antwerp, 1580); the author's name unknown.

"En los tempos que me vi," &c., p. 219.

### I.

MY heart was happy when I turned from  
Burgos to Valladolid ;

My heart that day was light and gay, it  
bounded like a kid :

I met a Palmer on the way, my horse he bade  
me rein—

"I left Valladolid to-day, I bring thee news of  
pain !—

The lady-love whom thou dost seek in gladness  
and in cheer,

Closed is her eye, and cold her cheek, I saw  
her on her bier.

## II.

“The priests went singing of the mass,—my  
voice their song did aid ;  
A hundred knights with them did pass to the  
burial of the maid ;  
And damsels fair went weeping there, and  
many a one did say,  
Poor cavalier ! he is not here—’tis well he’s  
far away.”—  
I fell when thus I heard him speak,—upon  
the dust I lay,  
I thought my heart would surely break, I wept  
for half a day.

## III.

When evening came I rose again, the Palmer  
held my steed,  
And swiftly rode I o’er the plain to dark  
Valladolid.  
I came unto the sepulchre where they my  
love had laid,  
I bowed me down beside the bier, and there  
my moan I made :  
“Oh, take me, take me to thy bed, I fain  
would sleep with thee !  
My love is dead, my hope is fled,—there is  
no joy for me !”—

## IV.

I heard a sweet voice from the tomb, I heard  
her voice so clear,  
"Rise up, rise up, my knightly love, thy  
weeping well I hear ;  
Rise up and leave this darksome place,—it is  
no place for thee,  
God yet will send thee helpful grace, in love  
and chivalry ;  
Though in the grave my bed I have, for thee  
my heart is sore,  
'Twill ease my heart if thou depart—thy peace  
may God restore !"



## *DRAGUT, THE CORSAIR.*

THIS celebrated corsair became ultimately High Admiral of the Turkish fleet, and was slain at the great siege of Malta, A.D. 1565.

### I.

OH, swiftly, very swiftly, they up the Straits  
have gone,  
Oh, swiftly flies the corsair, and swift the cross  
comes on,  
The cross upon yon banner, that streams unto  
the breeze,  
It is the sign of victory, the cross of the  
Maltese.

### II.

“Row, row, my slaves,” quoth Dragut, “the  
knights, the knights are near,  
Row, row, my slaves, row swiftly, the star-light  
is too clear,  
The stars they are too bright, and he that  
means us well,  
He harms us when he trims his light—yon  
Moorish sentinel.”—

## III.

There came a wreath of smoke from out a  
culverine,  
The corsair's poop it broke, and it sank into  
the brine :  
Down Moor and fettered Christian went be-  
neath the billows' roar,  
But hell had work for Dragut yet, and he  
swam safe ashore.

## IV.

One only of the captives, a happy man  
is he,  
The Christian sailors see him, yet struggling  
in the sea ;  
They hear the captive praying,—they hear  
the Christian tongue,  
And swiftly from the galley a saving rope  
was flung.

## V.

It was a Spanish knight, who had long been  
in Algiers,  
From ladies high descended, and noble  
cavaliers ;

But forced, for a season, a false Moor's slave  
to be,  
Upon the shore his gardener, his galley-slave  
at sea.

## VI.

But now his heart is dancing, he sees the  
Spanish land,  
And all his friends advancing to meet him on  
the strand.—  
His heart was full of gladness, albeit his eyes  
ran o'er,  
For he wept as he stepped upon the Christian  
shore.



## COUNT ALARCOS AND THE INFANTA SOLISA.

MR. BOUTERWEK has analysed this ballad, and commented upon it at some length, in his "History of Spanish Literature" (see Book i. Section 1). He bestows particular praise upon a passage, which the reader will find attempted in the fourth line of the thirty-first stanza of the following version—

"Dedes me aça este hijo amamare por despedida."

"What modern poet," says he, "would have dared to imagine that trait, at once so natural and so touching?" Mr. Bouterwek seems to be of opinion that the story of the ballad had been taken from some prose romance of chivalry ; but I have not been able to find any trace of it.

### I.

ALONE, as was her wont, she sate—within her  
bower alone ;—

Alone, and very desolate, Solisa made her  
moan,

Lamenting for her flower of life, that it should  
pass away,

And she be never wooed to wife, nor see a  
bridal day.

II.

Thus said the sad Infanta—"I will not hide  
 my grief,  
 I'll tell my father of my wrong, and he will  
 yield relief."—  
 The King, when he beheld her near, "Alas !  
 my child," said he,  
 "What means this melancholy cheer?—reveal  
 thy grief to me."

III.

"Good King," she said, "my mother was  
 buried long ago,  
 She left me to thy keeping, none else my  
 grief shall know ;  
 I fain would have a husband, 'tis time that I  
 should wed,—  
 Forgive the words I utter, with mickle shame  
 they're said."—

IV.

'Twas thus the King made answer,—“This  
 fault is none of mine,  
 You to the Prince of Hungary your ear would  
 not incline ;



Yet round us here where lives your peer?—  
     nay, name him if you can,—  
 Except the Count Alarcos, and he's a married  
     man.”—

## V.

“Ask Count Alarcos, if of yore his word he  
     did not plight  
 To be my husband evermore, and love me day  
     and night?  
 If he has bound him in new vows, old oaths  
     he cannot break—  
 Alas! I've lost a loyal spouse, for a false  
     lover's sake.”—

## VL

The good King sate confounded in silence for  
     some space,  
 At length he made his answer, with very  
     troubled face,—  
 “It was not thus your mother gave counsel  
     you should do;  
 You've done much wrong, my daughter; we're  
     shamed, both I and you.

VII.

“ If it be true that you have said, our honour’s  
lost and gone ;  
And while the Countess is in life, remeed for  
us is none.  
Though justice were upon our side, ill-talkers  
would not spare—  
Speak, daughter, for your mother’s dead, whose  
counsel eased my care.”

VIII.

“ How can I give you counsel?—but little wit  
have I ;  
But certes, Count Alarcos may make this  
Countess die :  
Let it be noised that sickness cut short her  
tender life,  
And then let Count Alarcos come and ask me  
for his wife.  
What passed between us long ago, of that be  
nothing said ;  
Thus none shall our dishonour know, in honour  
I shall wed.”—

## IX.

The Count was standing with his friends, thus  
in the midst he spake—

“What fools be men ! what boots our pain for  
comely woman’s sake !

I loved a fair one long ago ;—though I’m a  
married man,

Sad memory I can ne’er forego, how life and  
love began.”—

## X.

While yet the Count was speaking, the good  
King came full near ;

He made his salutation with very courteous  
cheer.

“Come hither, Count Alarcos, and dine with  
me this day,

For I have something secret I in your ear  
must say.”—

## XI.

The King came from the chapel, when he had  
heard the mass ;

With him the Count Alarcos did to his chamber  
pass ;

Full nobly were they served there, by pages  
 many a one ;  
 When all were gone, and they alone, 'twas  
 thus the King begun.—

## XII.

“What news be these, Alarcos, that you your  
 word did plight,  
 To be a husband to my child, and love her  
 day and night ?  
 If more between you there did pass, yourself  
 may know the truth,  
 But shamed is my grey head—alas !—and  
 scorned Solisa's youth.

## XIII.

“I have a heavy word to speak,—a lady fair  
 doth lie  
 Within my daughter's rightful place, and certes !  
 she must die.—  
 Let it be noised that sickness cut short her  
 tender life,  
 Then come and woo my daughter, and she  
 shall be your wife :—  
 What passed between you long ago, of that be  
 nothing said,  
 Thus none shall my dishonour know—in  
 honour you shall wed.”—

## XIV.

Thus spake the Count Alarcos—"The truth  
 I'll not deny,  
 I to the Infanta gave my troth, and broke it  
 shamefully ;  
 I feared my King would ne'er consent to give  
 me his fair daughter ;—  
 But, oh ! spare her that's innocent—avoid that  
 sinful slaughter."—

## XV.

"She dies, she dies," the King replies ;—  
 "from thine own sin it springs,  
 If guiltless blood must wash the blot that  
 stains the blood of kings :  
 Ere morning dawn her life must end, and  
 thine must be the deed—  
 Else thou on shameful block must bend :  
 thereof is no remeed."

## XVI.

"Good King, my hand thou mayst command,  
 else treason blots my name !  
 I'll take the life of my dear wife—(God ! mine  
 be not the blame !)

Alas ! that young and sinless heart for others'  
sin should bleed !

Good King, in sorrow I depart."——" May  
God your errand speed !"

XVII.

In sorrow he departed, dejectedly he rode  
The weary journey from that place, unto his  
own abode ;

He grieved for his fair countess, dear as his  
life was she ;

Sore grieved he for that lady, and for his  
children three.

XVIII.

The one was yet an infant upon its mother's  
breast,

For though it had three nurses, it liked her  
milk the best ;

The others were young children, that had but  
little wit,

Hanging about their mother's knee while  
nursing she did sit.

XIX.

" Alas !" he said, when he had come within a  
little space,

"How shall I brook the cheerful look of my  
kind lady's face?—

To see her coming forth in glee to meet me in  
my hall,

When she so soon a corpse must be, and I  
the cause of all!"—

XX.

Just then he saw her at the door with all her  
babes appear

(The little page had run before to tell his lord  
was near):

"Now welcome home, my lord, my life!—  
Alas! you droop your head:

Tell, Count Alarcos, tell your wife, what  
makes your eyes so red?"—

XXI.

"I'll tell you all—I'll tell you all: it is not  
yet the hour;

We'll sup together in the hall—I'll tell you in  
your bower."

The lady brought forth what she had, and  
down beside him sate;

He sate beside her pale and sad, but neither  
drank nor ate.

XXII.

The children to his side were led (he loved to  
have them so),  
Then on the board he laid his head, and out  
his tears did flow :—  
“I fain would sleep—I fain would sleep,”—  
the Count Alarcos said :—  
Alas ! be sure, that sleep was none that night  
within their bed.

XXIII.

They came together to the bower where they  
were used to rest,  
None with them but the little babe that was  
upon the breast :  
The count had barred the chamber doors, they  
ne'er were barred till then ;  
“Unhappy lady,” he began, “and I most lost  
of men !”

XXIV.

“Now, speak not so, my noble lord, my husband  
and my life,  
Unhappy never can she be that is Alarcos'  
wife.”—  
“Alas ! unhappy lady, 'tis but little that you  
know,



For in that very word you've said is gathered  
all your woe.

## XXV.

"Long since I loved a lady,—long since I  
oaths did plight,  
To be that lady's husband, to love her day  
and night ;  
Her father is our lord the King, to him the  
thing is known,  
And now, that I the news should bring ! she  
claims me for her own.

## XXVI.

"Alas ! my love, alas ! my life, the right is on  
their side ;  
Ere I had seen your face, sweet wife, she was  
betrothed my bride ;  
But, oh ! that I should speak the word—since  
in her place you lie,  
It is the bidding of our lord, that you this  
night must die."—

## XXVII.

"Are these the wages of my love, so lowly and  
so leal ?—  
Oh, kill me not, thou noble count, when at thy  
foot I kneel !—

But send me to my father's house, where once  
 I dwelt in glee,  
 There will I live a lone chaste life, and rear  
 my children three."—

## XXVIII.

"It may not be—mine oath is strong—ere  
 dawn of day you die!"—  
 "Oh! well 'tis seen how all alone upon the  
 earth am I—  
 My father is an old frail man,—my mother's  
 in her grave,—  
 And dead is stout Don Garci—alas! my  
 brother brave!

## XXIX.

"'Twas at this coward King's command they  
 slew my brother dear,  
 And now I'm helpless in the land:—it is not  
 death I fear,  
 But loth, loth am I to depart, and leave my  
 children so—  
 Now let me lay them to my heart, and kiss  
 them ere I go."—

## XXX.

"Kiss him that lies upon thy breast—the rest  
 thou mayst not see."—

“I fain would say an Ave.”—“Then say it speedily.”—

She knelt her down upon her knee : “O Lord ! behold my case—

Judge not my deeds, but look on me in pity and great grace.”—

XXXI.

When she had made her orison, up from her knees she rose—

“Be kind, Alarcos, to our babes, and pray for my repose—

And now give me my boy once more upon my breast to hold,

That he may drink one farewell drink, before my breast be cold.”—

XXXII.

“Why would you waken the poor child? you see he is asleep—

Prepare, dear wife, there is no time, the dawn begins to peep.”—

“Now hear me, Count Alarcos ! I give thee pardon free—

I pardon thee for the love’s sake wherewith I’ve loved thee.

## XXXIII.

“ But *they* have not my pardon, the King and  
his proud daughter—  
The curse of God be on them, for this un-  
christian slaughter !—  
I charge them with my dying breath, ere thirty  
days be gone,  
To meet me in the realm of death, and at  
God’s awful throne ! ”—

## XXXIV.

He drew a kerchief round her neck, he drew  
it tight and strong,  
Until she lay quite stiff and cold her chamber  
floor along ;  
He laid her then within the sheets, and, kneel-  
ing by her side,  
To God and Mary Mother in misery he  
cried.

## XXXV.

Then called he for his esquires :—oh ! deep  
was their dismay,  
When they into the chamber came, and saw  
her how she lay ;—

Thus died she in her innocence, a lady void  
of wrong,  
But God took heed of their offence—His  
vengeance stayed not long !

XXXVI.

Within twelve days, in pain and dole, the  
Infanta passed away,  
The cruel King gave up his soul upon the  
twentieth day ;  
Alarcos followed ere the moon had made her  
round complete,—  
Three guilty spirits stood right soon before  
God's judgment-seat.

THE END.













